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IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

More Rebel Accounts of the Capture of New-Orleans.

[illegible] WAILINGS OF THE REBEL PRESS.

The Forts Below the City Said to be Still in Possession of the Rebels.

Probable Destruction of the Iron-Clad Vessels Mississippi and Louisiana.

Abandonment of the Fortifications on Lake Pontchartrain.

OTHER IMPORTANT SOUTHERN NEWS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, April 29.

There can be no doubt of the capture of New-Orleans. The Southern newspapers speak of it in the most dismal strain, and demand that the mystery of the surrender of the city shall be explained.

The *Norfolk Day Book*, in an editorial, says: "[illegible] the severest scourge of the war, [illegible] privation to all classes of society, [illegible] to be lamented of all, it threatens our army supplies."

The raising of meat, and corn and wheat, instead of cotton and tobacco, is earnestly recommended by the disconsolate editor.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of yesterday, says: "When the enemy's fleet arrived opposite the City, and demanded its surrender, Gen. LOVELL refused, and fell back to Camp Moore, after destroying all the cotton and stores."

The iron-clad vessel *Mississippi* was burnt, to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. Nothing is said about the *Louisiana*, but it is supposed that she was scuttled. It was rumored that she was sunk at the first fire.

Camp Moore is at Tangapaha, 78 miles from New-Orleans, on the Jackson Railroad

The following are the latest dispatches in to-day's papers:

MOBILE, Sunday, April 27.

The Yankee Commodore, FARRAGUT, promised the Secretary of the Mayor of New-Orleans, who visited the fleet by a flag of truce, to make a renewed demand for the surrender of the city, but he has not done so up to this hour—5 o'clock.

Our ship, the *McRae*, came up from the forts, under a flag of truce, with forty of our wounded. She communicated with the Federal flagship, but the result is unknown.

It is rumored that the Federals refused to let her return.

The rumor that Fort Pike has been evacuated and blown up is unreliable.

In a conference held with one of the Federal officers, after the correspondence between Mayor MONROE and Commodore FARRAGUT, the officer left, declaring that he would shoot down the flag on the City Hall if it was not hauled down, and he actually brought his ship within range, but has not fired thus far.

It is reported that French and English men-of-war are below, and will enter their protest against shelling the city.

It is believed the Yankee vessels are short both of provisions and ammunition.

The city is remarkably orderly, but the excitement is intense and the feeling of humiliation deep.

RICHMOND, Monday, April 28.

The following dispatch was received to-day by Adjt.-Gen. COOPER from Gen. LOVELL:

CAMP MOORE, Sunday, April 27.

Forts Jackson and St. Philip are still in good condition and in our hands. The steamers *Louisiana* and *McRae* are safe. The enemy's fleet are at the city, but they have not forces enough to occupy it. The inhabitants are staunchly loyal.

THE FORTS ON LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN EVACUATED.

MOBILE, Monday, April 28.

The forts on Lake Pontchartrain were all evacuated on the 25th instant. We have sustained considerable loss in supplies, and dismounting, but not destroying the guns. At Fort Pike all the buildings were burnt, including the telegraph office. The operator has gone to the limits of the city to open an office, if possible.

All the gunboats on the lake have been burnt by our own people. The Mobile boats *Whiteman*, *Brown*, and several others, are running troops, stores and ordnance to Manchac, after which we fear they will be burnt.

The Yankee fleet were returning again to Ship Island.

THE SUPPLY OF EDIBLES RUNNING SHORT.

In a local paragraph, the Norfolk *Day Book*, under the head of "Markets," mentions the very small supply of edibles exposed for sale, and says, it becomes a question of grave moment as to where and how the people are to be fed.

MRS. LINCOLN'S BROTHER DEAD.

The death of SAMUEL B. TODD, brother of Mrs. LINCOLN, is announced. He died on the battle-field, and from the effects of wounds he received at Shiloh, in the action of April 7.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE OF CHARLESTON.

The Charleston *Mercury* says that nine schooners left the city on the previous Saturday to run the blockade. The *Guide*, *Wave*, and two others were taken. The crew of the *Guide* were landed on Gibbes Island on Wednesday. On Friday they were seen by our (the rebel) pickets and fired on, under the supposition that they were Yankees. DAVID KAUFFER, of Augusta, was killed. The three other vessels were sent to Port Royal.

NEWS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 30, 1862.

A dispatch received through rebel sources by the Government to-day, indicates that our land forces under Maj.-Gen. BUTLER are in the Mississippi River, below New-Orleans, and in consequence of our fleet having passed Forts Jackson and St. Philip without reducing them, the intimation is that Gen. BUTLER cannot get by the Forts and reach the city.

It is the opinion of those who know something of the plans by which Gen. BUTLER was to be guided, that he is not impeded by Forts Jackson and St. Philip, but *made his advance on the city by another route than the Mississippi, and by this time occupies New-Orleans with his forces.*

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

CAIRO, Wednesday, April 30.

A [illegible] from Memphis reports that Humboldt is occupied by a small rebel force, who are engaged in throwing up defensive works. He brings Memphis papers of the 26th. They contain little matter of interest, further than a confirmation of the fall of New-Orleans.

The *Avalanche* grumbles that the rebel authorities suppress the details in regard to affairs, and says that nothing but the bare fact of the surrender is known.

The same paper says that the Southern people are fast losing all confidence in their river defences, and it is generally admitted that the Federal army can be no longer successfully resisted, and also *intimates a lack of confidence in the stability of the Southern Confederacy*, by advising its patrons to invest whatever money they have in real estate while purchases can be made with the money now in circulation, which is principally rebel Treasury notes.

The conscription law is rigidly enforced, and Union men are secreting themselves or flying to avoid its operations. This refugee says that merchants of avowed secession proclivities are removing their goods to places of concealment and security, and that large numbers of families are moving away daily.

The idea of burning the town is abandoned, in consequence of the determined opposition of property holders.

It is currently reported in Memphis that BEAUREGARD has not over 80,000 men at Corinth, and *no hope is felt of his successfully resisting Gen. Halleck, who is believed to have 200,000 men.*

As our informant left Memphis, it was reported that the rebel gunboat fleet from New-Orleans was in sight, and were bound up the river to join HOLLINS' fleet.

FROM BELOW NEW-ORLEANS.

Letter from Our Special Correspondent With the Mortar Fleet.

How the Mississippi and the Pensacola were Got Over the Bar—Skirmish with a Rebel Gunboat—Strange Conduct of Capt. De Camp, of the Iroquois—Prizes, &c.

HEAD OF THE PASSES, MISSISSIPPI RIVER,
Friday, April 11, 1862.

More than a week since, I mailed two letters by by the steamer *Connecticut*, under the impression that she was to return immediately North with dispatches from Commodore FARRAGUT. I was mistaken. She went down the Gulf to Galveston and Rio Grande with mails and supplies for the blockaders off those points, and is expected back to-morrow. I am glad that an opportunity is afforded me of sending some additional information.

The most gratifying intelligence is contained in the fact that the two large war vessels, the *Mississippi* and *Pensacola*, whose difficulty in passing the bar at the Southwest Pass, delayed our advance, are now safely inside the river. To get these steamers over, it was necessary to lighten them to their extremest point, by removing their armament and coal, and after that it required two weeks' work with tugs, to haul them through the mud. This was a tedious piece of labor. A fog, so dense that it was quite impossible to see more than fifty yards, constantly hung upon the bar, and a current running four and a half and five miles an hour, were both impediments which had to be overcome. The temper of everybody was tried, and it will be a long time before the equanimity of those who had the misfortune to be engaged in the work will be restored. I am sorry that I cannot dismiss the matter without saying more, but a shocking accident occurred on board the *Pensacola*, in connection with it. which resulted in the killing of two men and the maiming of eight others. The gunboat *Clifton* was tugging at the frigate, when the stout hawser which connected them, snapped like a thread. FREDERICK BETE, Captain of the after guard on board the *Pensacola*, and CONNER, a coxswain of one of the boats, were struck with the rope and did not survive their injuries more than a few minutes. Mr. ROBERTSON, one of the Acting-Masters, received a compound fracture of one of his legs, and six others were badly bruised. Both the *Pensacola* and *Mississippi* are now anchored off Pilottown, receiving their armament and otherwise preparing for the contest. They will be ready for action within three days, and then —— everybody says that Forts Jackson and St. Philip must fall, in spite of rams, infernal machines, and other diabolical inventions.

There is a unanimous feeling in the fleet that we have a difficult job before us, but there is a sturdy determination expressed, which almost insures success. "There *can* be no failure" is the shibboleth of the hour. The arrangements for the attack have been made on a stupendous scale; every contingency, as far as human foresight extends, has been provided for; ample time has been given to prepare each particular vessel for the encounter; machinery has been protected with iron armor; vessels have been daubed with mud that they may assimilate in color to the murky water of the river, and thus be made less conspicuous as targets, and everything in the shape of an incumbrance has been removed from alow and from aloft. Commodore FARRAGUT, who is not the man to move "before the crack of doom," if he was not satisfied of his perfect readiness for his task, thinks, I am informed, that with the means at his command, nothing more can be done to make victory certain.

The mortar flotilla, which is looked upon as the main prop of the enterprise, has vacated its anchorage opposite Pilottown, and is now arranged in three divisions in advance of the larger vessels of the fleet, at the Head of the Passes, distant from New-Orleans 85 miles, and 15 from the forts. A strong southeast wind offered the golden opportunity to the partly dismantled schooners of sailing to their present position. They came against the current, a distance of 12 miles, in about four hours. Had it been necessary to tow up, they may have been four days. The officers and crews, who have spent the last few weeks in drilling, are as nearly perfect in the *handling* of their guns as practice can make them. 'Tis a pity they have had no chance to test their gunnery upon a target. The order to weigh anchor and go to the Head of the Passes was received with genuine joy. Mosquitoes, of brobdignagian proportions, and midges of lilliputian make, had tormented us insufferably off Pilottown. Further up the river, where the ground is not quite so marshy, it was hoped the pests would not be so plentiful. Vain hope! They are not only as abundant, but, if anything, more ferocious. All faces are covered with odious mosquito blotches, and at early morning and evening it is ofttimes impossible to breathe without inhaling a myriad of midges. The atmosphere is thickened with them. They come like one of Pharaoh's plagues. Mere black specks, they alight upon your flesh without warning to your sense of hearing, but give unmistakable tokens of their presence to your sense of feeling. To some persons this may appear a *small* matter to write upon, but we who suffer do not look upon it in the same light. It is too serious to jest about. Tobacco smoke is the only weapon which can be used against this enemy with any degree of success. Even persons of good taste, who abhorred smoking, have taken to puffing the weed, as a prime necessity. Indeed, so great had been the consumption of Virginia plug, that it was feared the stock in the fleet would be exhausted ere a supply came to hand. Happily, such was not the case. The bark *Houghton*, long expected, arrived a few days since with plenty on board. It is no longer necessary, therefore, to practice that strict economy in its use which taught men to dry discarded chews for smoking purposes, and to take the ashy residuum as a substitute for snuff.

Our gunboats had a skirmish with the rebels four days since. One of the rebel tugs ventured too far down the river in search of information, and before those on board suspected their danger the *Iroquois*, fleetest of our vessels, slipped along the river bank and opened fire. The enemy, as usual, turned back, and the *Iroquois* and another vessel—the *Winona*, I believe—followed him several miles, keeping up a running fire, to which he occasionally replied. On our side no damage was done, but some of our shots are said to have taken effect. The chase was kept up until the gunboats met six of the enemy's steamers coming down, when, having no orders to bring about a general engagement, they returned. One of the enemy's boats is said to have been HOLLINS' pet ram. The fleet now gives currency to the story that three of these natural curiosities were seen, but—who has not heard of the three black crows?

About five miles above the anchorage of our fleet there is a bend in the river, which marks the dividing line between rebel and legitimate dominion. Below this point the enemy is not allowed to come, but our vessels often pass beyond it. Every night we have half-a-dozen gunboats stationed there or thereabout as sentinels, and in the morning they fall back a little. Twice a day a steamer from the forts comes as near to the bend as she dare, belching a cloud of smoke as black as the treason which she represents. Our vessels, which have been lying in wait for the purpose, then dart after her, driving her away to prevent useful information from coming into her possession. There is no hope of taking any of these reconnoitering parties. Their steamers are too swift for anything we have here to overhaul them. And alluding to speed, I am reminded of the opinion generally expressed respecting our new gunboats. They are said to be failures both in respect to steaming and sea-going qualities. They roll and pitch so much that it would be dangerous to cast their guns loose for action in a moderate sea-way, and this defect can be remedied only by giving them more breadth of beam. This uneasiness is straining to the machinery, and the propellers race excessively. Capt. RANSOM, of the *Kineo*, informed me that on his passage down from Boston, when near the Bahama Banks, a strange steamer was discovered a long distance astern of him just about nightfall. At the time there was an ordinary swell on the ocean and the *Kineo* was behaving badly. The stranger came down upon her as quickly as though she had been at anchor. Although in doubt as to the character of the vessel, Capt. RANSOM had to deliberate long before he decided to risk the loss of his 11-inch gun by casting it loose for action. When he determined to try the experiment the utmost care was necessary to prevent it being lurched overboard. Fortunately, the gun was not brought into service, as the stranger proved to be the *Verona*.

The French war-steamer *Milan*, belonging to the Gulf Squadron, is here watching our operations. Her Captain had permission last Monday to go up and communicate with the forts through a flag of truce. The gunboat *Winona* was detailed to carry him on his mission, which was to forward dispatches to the French Consul at New-Orleans. After the *Winona* had gone a few miles toward the forts she overtook the sloop-of-war *Iroquois*, when Capt. DECAMP, of that vessel, came on board, bringing with him Mr. MCNAIR, his Second Lieutenant. Being senior in rank to the Commander of the *Winona*, Capt. DECAMP assumed control of the vessel. He ordered the engineer to carry every pound of steam that he dared, and off they went, making occasionally 104 revolutions, nearly twice the usual number. Steaming at this furious rate they soon overhauled a rebel steamer, containing about 60 persons, the Captain of which supposing that it was the intention of the *Winona* to capture him, ran his vessel ashore and set fire to her. When the *Winona* came within plain sight of the forts she had the white flag at her fore, and a shot was sent across her bows from Fort Jackson, for the purpose of bringing her to. Capt. DECAMP would pay no attention to this signal, not even slackening his vessel's speed, when two rifled shots were fired, one of which passed between the *Winona's* masts. At the same time the rebel steamer *Morgan*, formerly the *Tennessee*, (a vessel of the same class and style as the *Connecticut*,) armed with two heavy rifled guns of 100 and 80 pounds calibre, steamed down the river, and took position in the rear of the *Winona*, cutting off her retreat. Afterwards she ranged alongside the *Winona*, and another rebel gunboat, called the *Defiance*, also came alongside. Permission was then given to the French officer to go on shore, and DE CAMP soon afterwards sent Lieut. MCNAIR in one of the *Winona's* boats to the fort, instructing him, in a maudlin way, to demand its surrender; and bidding him to hurl defiance in his name at the rebels, should they refuse. If anything had been wanting in DE CAMP's conduct before to satisfy those who saw him that he was drunk, it was not lacking after this. He next invited Capt. WILKINSON, of the *Morgan*, who was formerly an officer in our navy, on board. He came, bringing with him his First Engineer and a person in citizen's clothes, to whom he paid great deference. My informant believes this person's name is RICKETS. The interesting quartette then went throughout the ship, examining her machinery, armament, and inspecting her thoroughly. Then they adjourned to the cabin, where whisky was produced. Under its genial effects DE CAMP and the two officers became quite merry. The person in citizen's clothes let them do all the drinking, while he kept his head cool, to get the full benefit of the information which DE CAMP was lavishly imparting. The persons on deck state that the conversation was of a most animating character. DE CAMP and WILKINSON acted with great familiarity, each giving emphasis to his remarks by slapping the other heartily upon the shoulder, and acting in a jolly manner, generally. After three hours spent in tippling, the rebels began to think it time to go to their own vessel, which, with the *Winona*, had been drifting down the stream. As they bade DE CAMP good-by, and thanked him for his hospitality, he remarked, "Now, WILKINSON, I'll give you an hour to get back to the fort. If you ain't there within that time, I'll take you." Singularly enough, the rebels permitted the *Winona* to return. They had her fully in their power. There she was, directly under the guns of the fort, with the *Morgan's* 100-pounder rifle above her, a shot from which could have been sent through her bottom, causing her to sink. The recklessness and irregular conduct on the part of Capt. DE CAMP are to be made the subject of a Court of Inquiry, which is now in session on board the flagship. One scarcely knows whether to attribute the escape of the *Winona* to magnanimity or stupidity on the part of the rebels. I am inclined to think it was stupidity. The *Winona* had gone up in direct violation of the rules which govern flags of truce, and, therefore, had forfeited all claim to have her mission respected. How easy it would have been to have taken the *Winona*, and by means of her to have afterwards entrapped some of the other gunboats. These vessels are all built upon the same model, and their armament is similar. By giving the rebel officers a chance to see the *Winona*, they, of course, understand all about the others, the location of their machinery, armament, and everything. It is outrageous, on the part of the Government, that a man having the character for intemperance which belongs to Capt DE CAMP, should have been given a position of so responsible a nature, where he had the power to work the mischief he has accomplished. I leave further comment upon the case to you. The version of the affair, as I have narrated it, was received from officers of the *Winona*, and its truth cannot be doubted.

The French Commander returned on Tuesday morning. He states that the rebels treated him with indignity, supposing him to be a spy. They kept him confined all Monday night in a cell, but on Tuesday, before he left, they began to understand the facts of the case, and offered an apology. He refused to be propitiated, however, and would not even take breakfast with those who had so shabbily treated him. He smarts under a sense of the wrongs to which he has been subjected, and has determined to seek no more favors of the rebels. It seems that, a few weeks since, he endeavored to send dispatches to his Consul at New-Orleans, by way of Pass Christian, where he was also imprisoned by the Secessionists as a spy.

The officers of the *Winona* say that the strength of the rebel forts has not been overrated. They have very heavy guns mounted, and below the forts, on either side of the river, are mud batteries. Four chains are stretched across the stream between the forts; and higher up is a triangular raft, about 500 feet in length, piled upon which is a mass of inflammable stuff, which will be fired, and started down the stream upon our vessels as they ascend. Six gunboats, two of large size, were in sight from the *Winona's* deck, and also the smoke-stack of another craft, supposed to be the ram. The banks of the river concealed the hull of the nondescript.

Gen. BUTLER came here three days since to confer with Commodore FARRAGUT. After remaining about eighteen hours he returned to Ship Island. It is understood that his troops are to coöperate with the naval force, but in what particular way I have not ascertained. It will be time enough to write of the movements of his command when they have moved. There is no need of anticipating.

Having exhausted the news budget at this point, I shall close my letter with some information, obtained from a gentleman on board the *Connecticut*, respecting the vessels now blockading in the Gulf. It may interest some of your readers. The *Connecticut* left Key West on the 26th ult., and following the shore along the Gulf, furnished supplies and mails to the blockaders. The bark *Ethan Allen* is stationed off Tampa Bay, the gunboat *Tahoma* off Cedar Keys, and the brig *Bainbridge* off St. Mark's. The steamer *Sagamore* was blockading the eastern entrance of Apalachicola Bay at Dog Island, and at the time of the *Connecticut's* visit she was taking in coal from the bark *J. C. Kuhn*. The *Mercedita* guarded the western entrance. A flag of truce had been sent to the town of Apalachicola about the 15th of March. It was found that the town had been abandoned by the Confederate troops, and that no opposition would be made to the landing of the Union forces. There was no one there having authority to capitulate, and the inhabitants were not at all loyal. At various points along the coast refugees had come on board the blockading vessels, reporting great distress, and a decrease of confidence in the success of the rebel cause.

The schooner *Maria J. Wood* was blockading off the eastern end of Santa Rosa Island, but there was no vessel at Fort Pickens. On Saturday night, March 29, heavy firing had been heard from the rebel batteries, commencing at Fort McRea, Pensacola, and continuing along the line of their defences. It continued at intervals for ten hours, but no explanation of it was given.

The sloops-of-war *Vincennes* and *Preble*, and the gunboat *Kanawha*, were off Mobile bay. A steamer filled with troops had escaped from Mobile and reached New-Orleans *viâ* Mississippi Sound. The gunboat *New-London*, in attempting to intercept her, got aground, but was soon afloat again.

About ten days since, a new steamer, laden with turpentine, drawing five feet of water, was captured in the Mississippi Sound by the *New-London* and the army steamer *Lewis*. The rebels attempted all manner of devices to effect their escape—trying among other experiments to burst their boiler. There were a number of women on board, whom, as a last resort, they placed in the most exposed parts of the vessel, expecting that their cowardice would result in a cessation of fire on the part of the gunboats. The prize will prove an acceptable acquisition to the number of light-draught vessels which are to be used in transporting troops. Gen. BUTLER has taken her, guaranteeing to her captors $23,000 for her use. Add to this amount the sum which will be realized by the sale of the cargo, and the result will be a handsome thing in the way of prize money. H. J. W.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of Union Refugees from Tennessee.

BARBARITY OF THE REBELS.

One Hundred East Tennessee Unionists Killed by Them.

THE BLOCKADE OFF WILMINGTON, N. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, April 29,
Viâ BALTIMORE, Wednesday, April 30.

A flag of truce from Norfolk, to-day, brought down the wife and family of Parson BROWNLOW, and also the wife of Congressman MAYNARD. The party, consisting of four ladies, two gentlemen and six children, are all from Tennessee. They bring the report that all the Union families of Tennessee have been ordered, by proclamation, to leave within thirty-six hours. Eighteen hundred Union men left for Kentucky a week ago Friday. *Of a party of four hundred attempting to leave, one hundred had been killed.*

The gunboat *Mount Vernon* arrived from the blockade of Wilmington on Sunday night. She left there the *Jamestown* and *Victoria*. The *Cambridge* sailed hence for Wilmington on Sunday.

The *Mount Vernon's* boilers are defective, but she will return to her station in a few days. There is but little news.

Fort Caswell is being strengthened by the rebels in expectation of an attack.

The schooner *Kate*, from Nassau, was captured by the *Mount Vernon* about two weeks ago, while attempting to run the blockade.

It is reported by flag of truce that the *Merrimac* has steam up. It was expected in Norfolk last night that she would come out to-day. She has not made her appearance, however.

It is now raining.

One hundred of the Vermont wounded soldiers leave to-night in the steamer *Richard Welling* for New-York, *viâ* Chesapeake Bay and the canals.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TROUBLES OF CORRESPONDENTS AND THEIR PERPLEXITIES—THE MERRIMAC—CONTRABANDS—THE AFFAIR AT SOUTH MILLS—AFFAIRS AT YORKTOWN.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, April 26, 1862.

It is conceded by every representative of the Press sojourning in this locality, that the present is the hardest of all hard times for correspondents. We have been put through the entire list of annoyances, and subjected to divers tribulations. In the first place—for a time at least—our communications were forbidden the privileges of the mail unless first reviewed by the Government censor, as a schoolboy's composition is conned by the pedagogue. A new idea, however, struck some one, and we quasi-traitors were again called into line. It had finally been agreed upon that we could be, perhaps, trusted at large, but it must be on *parole*. So you understand on what conditions life, liberty and the pursuit of information are vouchsafed to the corps of army correspondents now at Old Point Comfort. I am beginning to look upon myself with a suspicious eye, and half suspect myself of being a near relative of JEFF. DAVIS.

Judge now of a correspondent's perplexities.

I seat myself to write a letter containing *news* for the TIMES. I pull out my reporter's book, wherein I have carefully jotted down the incidents and events of a few days. I proceed to arrange them in letter form, when the dreaded recollection of my parole, and the awful horrors of the Fifty-seventh Article, loom up in my mind, and I pause, draw from my side-pocket a suspicious-looking document, headed "Pass, with Parole appended," spread it out before me, and attempt to proceed with my letter. The first item in my note-book tells of the arrival of a certain vessel. The instructions appended to my pass forbids such intelligence. The second item speaks of acts of a certain regiment, commanded by a certain officer. Contraband again. No regiment, brigade, division or corps must be named in communications. The name of any officer, also, must not be mentioned. Item number three records certain well-directed shots from a particular gun, of certain calibre. It can't pass muster. All descriptions of guns or ammunition are contraband. In fact, it is somewhat hazardous to indite, at this present time, an historical account of the first siege of Yorktown, for fear the rebels might learn how CORNWALLIS & Co. were bagged, and try to avoid a similar disaster. So you see we have the privilege of writing if we tell no news, notwithstanding the rebels hold positions around us, by which they are enabled to see everything of importance that transpires as plainly as we who are on the ground. We are to perform the tragedy of "Hamlet," omitting the individual with the inky cloak and methodical madness, and if the audience fail to keep the run of the plot, they know who to thank.

I have been for ten days looking for the *Merrimac*. Never did the good people of Portland strain their organs of vision more intently to catch the first glimpse of the coming of the *Great Eastern*, than has your correspondent, to behold the second advent of that notorious monster of the deep. The fight that will revolutionize the navies of the civilized world, and possibly bring out the great turning-point in the present war, was a sufficient object to hold one here for weeks, in waiting to witness such a conflict.

The refreshingly cool and saucy manner in which she two weeks ago came out, and with one of her consorts impudently pocketed three careless vessels, led us all to believe that she would take courage to venture out again, and perhaps try to run the blockade. If ever there was a time when such an attempt would, if successful, be attended with profit to her and detriment to us, now is that time, and we have vainly hoped that she would try it. But so far she contents herself with keeping some of our best gunboats and frigates idly waiting here for her, while she quietly and securely lays alongside Craney Island. Every day or two a rumor obtains credit that she certainly will be out in the morning, and every morning the first salutation is, "Is the *Merrimac* out?" I have been pleased at an honest son of Erin, who gives her a name invariably that fairly entitles her to the pronoun "She" when spoken of. He persists in calling her the "Mary Mack," and I notice that the ebony sprouts known as contrabands also call her rival the "Moniker."

Speaking of contrabands, I do not remember to have seen that important class of this community referred to recently. I call them important, and am of the opinion that Uncle Sam will do the same before he is through with them. Gen. WOOL (I am informed) considers their management as being by far the most irksome and difficult part of his duties here. I cannot tell whether the class of negroes now at this department are a fair sample of the race in the South, and would not therefore wish to draw a general conclusion from observations made in this particular case, but I am confident that any man who, without prejudice, converses with the blacks now here, will become convinced that much of that which philanthropy has predicted, as to their future as freemen, will fail to be developed by time or circumstances.

Most of them seem to look upon their present condition as being a mere change of masters; and to their new masters they look for support, rather than from their own exertions. A decided dissent is invariably given, when questioned about emigrating northward, and a great repugnance is also shown toward taking any of the vacated land around Hampton, and tilling it. The only employment that seems to come up to their ideas of a respectable contraband's avocation, is to fish and catch oysters, to sell to Yankee sloops. Now, fishing and oyster-catching both are necessary and useful employments—both need men to engage in them, and both to a great extent are profitable; but I fear the field is hardly large enough, nor the trade of that extensive proportion, to justify the whole contraband population that may be thrown on our hands in engaging in it. So the question still stands, What will we do with them? Some light on the question may be given when a report is made of the expense attending the subsistence of the comparatively few contrabands at this point. As to the behavior of the blacks here, I would remark that they make no trouble, and perhaps would not, even if the guard, which is constantly around their quarters, were removed. By the way, I have been for two weeks trying to find out if the guard is placed there to keep the blacks *in* or the whites *out*. There are reasons for doing both.

We had a visit from rebeldom yesterday, in the shape of a schooner freighted with seventeen wounded men from BURNSIDE'S army. A list of their names has already been forwarded to you, but as some variance in the account of the battle seems to have got into the papers, I will give you a narration of the affair as given me by one of the wounded soldiers. It seems that about six hundred Nationals, detailed from four or five different regiments, on Saturday last, were sent to Elizabeth City, there to land and proceed to the mouth of the canal and destroy certain locks. The landing was effected without opposition, and the troops went twenty miles up the river toward the canal. They were met there by the Third Georgia regiment, and an engagement took place which ended in the complete repulse of the rebels. Our wounded were then taken to a house in the vicinity, and their wounds dressed. In the meantime, information was received of strong reinforcements having come to the enemy, and as our troops were far beyond the aid of the gunboats, and with a force not to exceed six hundred men, it was deemed necessary to retire to the boats. A surgeon was detailed to remain with the wounded, who, for lack of any means of transportation, were forced to be left behind. Our forces then retired (it being night) without being molested or harassed by the enemy in the least. The loss was small on both sides, being twelve killed on our side, and fifteen on the side of the enemy. The wounded were taken by the rebels, placed on board of a schooner, and brought through the canal to Norfolk, from thence here. This I think you will find to be a truthful account of the prodigious rebel victory that the secesh have recently trumpeted so loudly.

THE ROADS IMPASSABLE—REBEL GUNBOATS—STEAMERS OFF CRANEY ISLAND.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, April 28, 1862.

The weather this morning cleared off in warm sunshine, after three or four days of cold, chilly and disagreeable rain. The roads will speedily improve if such weather as the present continues, but for several days past they have been almost impassable. Notwithstanding the great disadvantages that the recent rains have caused, our army has steadily continued at work before Yorktown, day and night, erecting earthworks and mounting guns for the soon to be opened bombardment.

This morning, at about 8½ o'clock, two rebel gunboats made their appearance in James River, above Newport's News, and nearly opposite Warwick Creek. They evidently had come down from Richmond for the purpose of attacking our extreme left. One of the boats had a transport in tow. When near the mouth of Warwick Creek they opened fire upon the left of our line, but without producing any damage so far as I have been able to learn. After firing a few shots they slowly retired.

At about the same time three steamers showed themselves, coming from the direction of Craney Island, but did not venture out far enough to enable us to distinguish what they were. Their appearance caused the usual commotion around the Point, and prevented the boat running to Newport's News from making her regular trip.

This afternoon a flag of truce went out, but has not yet returned in time for us to obtain her news for this mail. W. W. C.

THE IMPENDING BATTLE.

Highly Important from Pittsburgh Landing.

The Advance Guard of the National Army Only Five Miles from Corinth.

Serious Skirmish with a Large Body of Rebels.

VICTORY OF THE NATIONAL TROOPS.

A Large Number of Rebels Taken Prisoners.

CAIRO, Thursday, April 30.

A steamer just arrived from Pittsburgh reports *a serious skirmish between the advance of the National army, 5,000 strong, and a large body of rebels, five miles from Corinth.*

The National troops were victorious

No mention is made of losses on either side.

The National troops took a large number of prisoners.

Cannonading was still heard when the steamer left.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, April 30.

The steamer *Telegraph No. 3*, left for Pittsburgh, Tenn., with surgeons, hospital stores, and nurses, under the direction of Dr. W. S. CHIPLEY, to bring back Kentucky wounded, or await the result of the next battle, if necessary.

PREVIOUS ADVICES FROM PITTSBURGH.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

CAIRO, Sunday, April 27.

The steamer *McClellan* has arrived with Pittsburgh advices to 4 P. M. on Saturday.

On Thursday there was considerable sharp skirmishing with the enemy, which extended along our whole line, and which threatened at one time to bring on a general engagement. Our Artillery was ordered out, and Company A Chicago Light Artillery was sent to the front, in anticipation of an attack by the enemy. During the skirmishing between the advanced lines, a portion of McCook's division was sent out to make a reconnoissance on the Purdy road, toward the rebel encampment, where it was reported Gen. BRAGG was posted with a strong force.

A few miles from our army our troops suddenly came upon the camps of three rebel regiments. The rebels fled at our approach, abandoning their camps, arms and equipments. Fifty-nine prisoners were captured, and, without attempting to pursue the retreating rebels, our troops satisfied themselves with burning the encampment. The arms that were left behind were found to be Enfield rifles of late manufacture. Of the fifty-nine prisoners captured, it should be mentioned that forty-eight voluntarily surrendered and were anxious to enter our works. They had been impressed into the rebel service.

They report that BEAUREGARD is slowly withdrawing his force to Corinth, and that a large portion of his army is now concentrated at Jackson, Tenn., and at Memphis. It is the programme to make a stand at Corinth, and then, if necessary, fall back on Memphis and Jackson, between which points there is free railroad communication. As stated previously, every able-bodied man is being forced into the service, and the rebel army is being daily augmented by the arrival of fresh levies. The new recruits are drilled eight hours every day. The skirmishes on Thursday were renewed on Friday and Saturday. On Friday there was a steady fall of rain, and the roads, which were improving, were again in an unfavorable condition.

Our army has been slowly advancing, despite the mud, and our pickets are now full eight miles from the river.

Gen. POPE has advanced his division, which was stationed at Hamburgh, a distance of five miles further into the interior. TURCHIN'S Brigade, of MITCHEL'S Division, has evacuated Tuscumbia, and is posted at Huntsville.

Southern papers are received at the headquarters of HALLECK, almost daily, and though they are silent respecting Southern military movements, full information can be gained from them in relation to the popular sentiment. Among other items of importance, is the announcement that the operations of the railroad between New-Orleans and Memphis have been almost totally suspended by a crevasse near the former place, by which thousands of dollars worth of property has been destroyed. The country is submerged for miles.

At the late battle Capt. ROSS, of the Second Michigan Battery, was captured by the enemy. The officers and all the privates, except seven, were taken prisoners.

GEN. MITCHELL TO HIS SOLDIERS.

HEADQUARTERS, THIRD DIVISION,
CAMP TAYLOR, HUNTSVILLE, April 16, 1862.

SOLDIERS: Your march upon Bowling Green won the thanks and confidence of your Commanding General. With engines and cars captured from the enemy, our advance guard precipitated itself upon Nashville. It was now made your duty to seize and destroy the Memphis and Charleston Railway, the great military road of the enemy. With a supply-train only sufficient to feed you at a distance of two days' march from your dépôt, you undertook the herculean task of rebuilding twelve hundred feet of heavy bridging, which, by your untiring energy, was accomplished in ten days.

Thus, by a railway of your own construction, your dépôt of supplies was removed from Nashville to Shelbyville, nearly sixty miles, in the direction of the object of your attack. The blow now became practicable. Marching with a celerity such as to outstrip any messenger who might have attempted to announce your coming, you fell upon Huntsville, taking your enemy completely by surprise, and capturing not only his great military road, but all his machine-shops, engines, and rolling stock.

Thus providing yourselves with ample transportation, you have struck blow after blow with a rapidity unparalleled. Stevenson fell, sixty miles to the east of Huntsville. Decatur and Tuscumbia have been in like manner seized, and are now occupied. In three days you have extended your front of operations more than one hundred and twenty miles, and your morning gun at Tuscumbia may now be heard by your comrades on the battle-field recently made glorious by their victory before Corinth.

A communication of these facts to headquarters has not only won the thanks of our Commanding General, but those of the Department of War, which I announce to you with proud satisfaction.

Accept the thanks of your Commander, and let your future deeds demonstrate that you can surpass yourselves. By order of O. M. MITCHEL,
Brig.-Gen Commanding.
W. P. PRENTICE, A. A. G.

IMPORTANT FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Probable Naval Engagement Near Fort Wright.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, April 30.

A special dispatch from Cairo to the *Times* says that an arrival from Tiptonville reports heavy cannonading was heard throughout Monday night and Tuesday, in the direction of Fort Wright.

There being no arrival from the fleet since Monday noon, it is apprehended that the rebel fleet at the fort has been reinforced by gunboats from New-Orleans, and attacked our fleet. This was not unexpected.

The last advices from the fleet say that Commodore FOOTE is fully prepard to meet the enemy.

Adjournment of the Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 30.

The Massachusetts Legislature closed its session a few minutes before 12 o'clock last night, having lasted 120 days, during which the Governor signed 225 bills and 117 resolves, which were passed.

ARMING THE NEGROES OF THE SOUTH.

Inauguration of the Policy in South Carolina—The First Meeting of Blacks to Consider the Question—Their Enthusiasm for the Government and Willingness to Fight, &c.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Arming the negroes! The very words are fraught with terror. From the first hour of the rebellion a prophetic fear has inspired the traitors South, that the Government would seize upon this tremendous agency for their destruction; and the traitors North, opening out in sympathy, have never ceased their ominous invectives against the policy. The horrors of St. Domingo have been invoked to appal our souls, and deepened far beyond the warrant of facts to affright us. Politicians and philanthropists have alike shrunk from an experiment so dangerous to popularity, and so laden with possible dangers to humanity.

But all this time the war has been going on, and people have been thinking. The *animus* of rebellion has finally succeeded in proving to the world its utter and unparalleled malignity and desperation. We have seen the tomahawk and scalping-knife reddened with loyal blood, and every incident of barbarous warfare attending the operations of our enemies. We have been taught that the virus of secession is both intense and generally diffused, and that the work of eradication is the most gigantic ever imposed on a people fighting to sustain the Government of their choice. We have been led to query, Who are these privileged rebels, that they should be permitted to use against us every resource of war and diplomacy, of invention and cunning, of malignity and barbarism, and yet be guaranteed by us against any death save that dealt by a white hand? We have been forced to consider the truth of that bold assertion, that denies to a black man, in time of war, the right to defend himself against a white one, or to strike for the Government whose enemies are his own.

We have become better acquainted, too, with the negro character. We have found it more patient and less savage than we expected; in fact, human. We see that the bloody lessons taught by slave insurrections in the past, have been bloody through the exigencies imposed by Slavery, rather than from a love of blood on the part of the slaves. And so, when Gen. Sherman moved down the coast with the "expeditionary corps," to plant the "Stars and Stripes" again on the soil of South Carolina, he carried with him the famous instructions of Secretary Cameron, which gave him the fullest power to employ black men as well as white, in the service of the Government as he should deem best—even in arms, against the rebels. This power, in the hands of Gen. Sherman, remained unused. There are indications that it will not do so in the hands of his successor.

There can be no objection, now, to making public some events of significance which have recently occurred at Port Royal. A daily journal of this city, has already announced in its editorial columns, upon Washington authority, that "a large quantity of muskets, and a large quantity of red trousers to match, are to be sent to Gen. Hunter," which explains that they are to be used in the military organization of the loyal blacks of South Carolina. After this public statement, I may be justified in mentioning the incidents before referred to.

In a letter from Port Royal, written some weeks since, I stated that a negro-preacher at that place, named Abram Murchison, possessing great influence among the blacks, had been summoned before Gen. Hunter, who desired to obtain from him some important information. One of the subjects on which he was questioned was the feeling of the blacks in regard to military organization. The conversation was deemed of sufficient importance by Gen. Hunter to warrant further proceedings, and Abram was directed to call a meeting of all the male blacks at Hilton Head, with a view of ascertaining their disposition and desires.

This meeting was held on the evening of Monday, April 7. The object was unknown to the negroes themselves; they were only aware that it was one that closely touched their interest. The call and proceedings were conducted with the utmost secrecy. Only two white men were present—Mr. Lee, Superintendent of the negroes, employed at Hilton Head, and Mr. Wilson, head carpenter for the Government. The most rigid guard was instituted to exclude those whose presence was not desired, and to prevent eavesdropping on the part of the over-curious.

The large room used for negro meetings was crowded by the expectant audience. The invitation had been extended only to males, hence, no women were present. Murchison made a short address to his brethren, in which he depicted, with a great deal of clearness and force, their condition and relations to the Government, and the obligations and interests that should impel them to its support. At times, his language rose to eloquence, and he was listened to with the most breathless interest; and it was evident that every word found a response in the sympathies of his hearers. After stating that it was in contemplation by the Government to offer them the means and opportunity of military organization, and after candidly explaining the labors, hardships and dangers, as well as the advantages of soldier life, the speaker desired all who were willing to take up arms in defence of the Government and of themselves, to rise. *Every man sprang to his feet* in an instant.

Mr. Lee and Mr. Wilson followed the remarks of Abram, with others designed to enlighten the negroes in regard to the intentions of the Government. It was impressed upon them that they were not in the slightest degree to be coerced into this military measure. All who chose to enroll themselves must do so voluntarily and with a full knowledge of the consequences. Each man who chose was permitted to come forward and have his name entered on the list, as a volunteer soldier, in case the Government chose to accept his services. *Every man in the room came forward.* A few old men and boys were rejected on the ground of age, and the refusal seemed to inspire them with the most genuine regret.

They were then told that Government had promised arms and equipments, and urged to give the matter the most serious reflection. With a caution against public conversation on the subject, the meeting was dismissed, and each one left, all excited to enthusiasm, and apparently rejoicing in the opportunity that was about to be realized, of exercising the right of defence of himself and his family, and of offering his life in defence of the Government whose protection he enjoyed.

The number enrolled that evening was one hundred and five. During the next day, many others who have not been present came forward and gave in their names, swelling the list to about one hundred and thirty. During the next few days, it reached the number of one hundred and fifty. This, I learn, embraces nearly or quite all the able-bodied negroes employed at that point. There has been no reaction—no symptom of regret. The action of the negroes seems based upon feelings as genuine, and convictions as firm as those that instigate white men in similar circumstances. If the black men at Hilton Head are a fair index of the whole population of the plantations, (and I see no reason to doubt it,) history has never furnished an instance of more conspicuous and unanimous patriotism. Neither Greeks, nor Switzers, nor Highland Scots, nor Yankees, ever assumed the responsibilities of arms with more alacrity or cheerfulness.

But will they fight? Volunteering is one thing; standing fire another. Of course, this question can only be answered by the event. Those, however, who have seen them most, and who know them best, are confident of their courage. Instances have been named to me of the most exemplary conduct in action on the part of some of the South Carolina negroes heretofore employed by us. The pilot Isaac, who guided Commander Stevens, and his boats in the affair at Port Royal Ferry, was under fire, and endured it like a veteran. Both among the rebels and our own forces, have been opportunities for testing the quality of physical courage in the negro, which have generally resulted in his favor. Certainly, from all we *know*, we have no right to doubt that he will fight in a cause that impels him to volunteer. To pronounce a man a coward in advance, after he has testified his willingness to incur danger, and before he has been tried, would be ungenerous and unreasonable. At all events, if the announcement is true concerning the arms and equipments to be sent to Gen. Hunter for the use of the negroes, we shall soon see another principle demonstrated—another fact tested—by that sagacious and fearless soldier. And then, if the experiment prove a success, the question how to make South Carolina again loyal will have been answered. We shall at once find her soil occupied by a friendly people outnumbering the rebels, and prepared to hold it for the Government by the strong hand we have armed. Truly, to see South Carolina, the very seat of disloyalty, garrisoned and guarded, and defended by those who so lately were slaves there to the lash and the chain—to see a black police maintaining order where so lately it was a crime for a negro to move but by a white man's command; and to see all this done under the authority of Government—unattended by disorder, unaccompanied by outrage—would be an example of retributive justice unmixed with vengeance, such as history has never yet recorded. And what region so appropriate for the sublime and beneficent experiment as the State of South Carolina?—and what soil so fit for the grave of Slavery as that where treason was born, nursed and reared to its dreadful maturity?

J. M. W.

STATE POLITICS.

Address of the Republican and Union Democratic Members of the Legislature.

To the Electors of the State of New-York:

The undersigned, members of the Legislature, feel it incumbent upon them, on closing the session of 1862, to submit to the electors of this State some considerations as to the present condition of the country, and the political duties it devolves upon them.

When they assembled here, the great rebellion, whose rising clouds had so long darkened the Southern sky, had already burst in desolating fury upon the land. The bad passions of ambitious and unprincipled men, embittered by the teachings and spirit of an institution which has so long been our shame and reproach, and poisoned by party hate and lust of power, had finally culminated in open madness, and hurled upon our country all the calamities and dangers we had feared so long and had sought so earnestly, by concessions and compromises, to avert and avoid. It had become the duty of this generation to meet the most fearful peril our institutions have ever been compelled to encounter.

That duty had been rendered doubly difficult by the magnanimous and confiding incredulity of the loyal people of the Northern States, who steadily refused to believe their Southern brethren capable of the greatest crime that has ever stained the annals of any nation, and who resolutely shut their eyes to the movements of organized conspiracy, and even to the marshaling of armies in open prelude to its perpetration. It was not until the bombardment of Sumter announced the actual outbreak of the rebellion that the North could credit the possibility of such an act. Then they awoke from their delusive dream and began to realize the fearful dangers that menaced them on every side. They then saw the Constitution rent and torn asunder, the nation stabbed in a vital part, the whole fabric and foundation of the Government broken and shaken from its centre to its circumference, treason in the army and navy, and in every department of the Government, and foreign nations looking scornfully on, and gloating over the apparent and well-nigh accomplished ruin of the Republic.

Never was there a period in the history of the world so well adapted to try the strength of free institutions, or test the courage and patriotism of free men, and right well did they vindicate the one, and assert, in a manner never to be forgotten, the truthfulness of the other.

Though they found themselves without military training or organization of any kind—with a new Administration just elected, and unused to the responsibilities of power—with a bankrupt treasury, and our little army and navy scattered to the four quarters of the world—yet, with a devotion and determination worthy the heroic days of the republic, and without a parallel in the history of nations, they sprang to arms and rallied as one man to the support of the Constitution. From mountain top and valley, from the lake, the river and the ocean, from the city and from the plain, from all the walks and trades and professions of life, without distinction of caste, or birthplace, or sect, or party, they stepped forth upon the same common level, side by side, to battle nobly for freedom, order and constitutional law.

In the political world, the crisis produced changes almost as great, and quite as honorable to the patriotic loyalty of the American people. To a very great extent, in all the Northern States, mere party organizations dissolved and melted away in the presence of this fierce and flaming peril. In this State, as elsewhere, the popular impulse demanded that patriotic men of all parties should lay aside, for a time, their differences of political sentiment, and unite in support of the National Administration in its efforts to maintain the authority of the Constitution and the integrity of the Union. The great body of the people were ready for such a union, and nothing but the obstinate resistance of a powerful organization, claiming to represent the Democratic Party, and controlling all its organized means of action, stood in the way of its consummation. This organization, acting in the name, but belying the spirit and temper of the patriotic masses of the Democratic Party, went into the State contest last Fall upon the avowed basis of hostility to the National Administration, and to nearly every one of the measures which, under the pressure of imperative necessity, it had been compelled to adopt for the successful prosecution of the war, and the arrest of measures in progress within the limits of our own State to afford aid and comfort to the rebellion. A strong feeling of dissatisfaction soon made itself manifest among the great body of the Democratic Party, whose patriotic sentiments and purposes were thus misrepresented, and who protested indignantly against thus being made the instruments of sacrificing the very honor and safety of the country to the resentments and ambition of political partisans; and, joining others of their fellow-citizens not connected with them in party associations, they met in Convention at Syracuse for the nomination of a State ticket upon the broad platform of loyalty to the Constitution and the Union, and the support of the Administration which had become responsible for the fate of both. The Republican Convention, which had assembled at the same place, in the same spirit, and for the same patriotic purpose, promptly laid aside for the time all thought of independent action, and joined the Union Convention in its declaration of purposes, and its selection of candidates for State officers. The men thus nominated, in spite of the vigorous efforts of the so-called Democratic organization, were elected by a very large popular majority.

In the election of members to the Legislature the same patriotic spirit pervaded the great body of the people. The Republican Party, in every Senate and Assembly District of this State, as everywhere throughout the country, stood pledged, alike by its principles and by its responsibility for the National Administration which it had placed in power, to the support of that Administration in whatever measures the emergency might require for the suppression of the rebellion, and the preservation of the Union. In very many of those districts the Republicans elected members of their own party to the Legislature; while in many others, where they had the unquestioned power to elect such candidates, they waived all such preferences, and aided in electing men who had never acted with them politically, but whose loyalty and paramount devotion to the country had been made manifest by their patriotic and independent action. And in still other districts, where the Republicans were in the minority, their union with true Democrats, who had been repelled from their own party organization by its thinly-disguised sympathy with the political sentiments and purposes which prompted the rebellion, resulted in the election of Democratic Union men.

In some one of these three ways nearly all the undersigned were elected to be members of the present Legislature. They met at Albany and entered upon their duties on this common platform of devotion to the country, the Constitution and the Union. They have acted together as Union men, ignoring past differences and discarding all political distinctions. They organized the Assembly upon this basis, and their proceedings throughout the session have been characterized by harmonious coöperation in efforts to reform public abuses, to retrench needless expenditures, to check and crush out profligacy and corruption in all departments of the Government, and to strengthen the hands of the General Government in its contest with rebellion. The wisdom of this course in this State and throughout the country is now apparent. The heartburnings and bickerings of party have been banished. Traitors at home have been cowed or shamed into silence and submission. The credit of the Government has been sustained, and confidence in its stability and integrity has been restored. Thanks to the courage and heroic constancy of our citizen soldiers, to the wisdom of their leaders, and the hearty support of the great body of the people, the tide of war has been turned back upon the rebellion, its armies defeated, its strongholds captured, and its leaders are one by one paying the penalty of their hideous crime.

Nothing in the history of this nation, or of the world, surpasses the patriotic devotion of the people to the country in this crisis of its fate. Not only have they offered their lives and their fortunes freely, and without stint, for the public good, but they have surrendered, for the moment, with equal alacrity, what freemen everywhere deem infinitely more valuable than either life or fortune, namely, their personal rights, freedom of speech and of the Press, *habeas corpus*, and whatever else seemed for the time to stand in the way of the nation's honor and the nation's life. None but a nation whose pillars rest on the immovable foundation of a people's love could endure so sharp and severe a test. With every successive step of the rebellion has the strength of our Government become more manifest. Despotic Powers have seen with surprise this calm surrender, by a people living under republican institutions, of the fundamental rights and immunities which those institutions were made to protect. They profess to see in it indifference of those rights, whereas, they are surrendered for the moment only, as the means of giving them a firm and immovable basis hereafter. They are waved for the time, in order to preserve the Constitution which guarantees them forever.

But while so much has been done, it cannot be forgotten that a mighty work still remains to be accomplished. While the country has been delivered from the immediate peril by which it seemed a few months since to be threatened, it must be borne in mind that the rebellion has not been crushed—that battles have yet to be fought, and victories won, and defeats perhaps encountered, before we can safely relax our united efforts in the common cause.

Nor is the emergency any longer purely military in its character. The dangers which now threaten the Union are not exclusively dangers arising from military force. Questions of political principle, touching the very foundations of the Government, and threatening its stability and integrity quite as really as any menace of military power, are rapidly arising or being thrust into the controversy by designing enemies of the Union, for the purpose of still further complicating the problem of its preservation. The causes which brought on this rebellion, with all their attendant perils and evils, have yet to be eradicated and removed.

A great and comprehensive system of financial policy, commensurate with our present and future wants, must be inaugurated and administered; the reëstablishment of the authority of the National Government has yet to be effected, and the mode of treatment toward persons in rebellion, their property and their slaves, has yet to be determined. We must vindicate the intelligence as well as the patriotism of our people, and put to shame the tyrants of the Old World who laughed at our calamities and predicted the downfall of popular government and free institutions.

And what is perhaps a more difficult problem still, the system and machinery of a free and representative commonwealth must be made to move on and work harmoniously with a heavy national debt, and an onerous and searching taxation. The experience of the past, and our own revolutionary history, should admonish us that our greatest perils may yet lie hidden in the future, and that it will require the united efforts and energies, for years to come, of all true, loyal and patriotic men, to carry us in safety through the storms and dangers that still beset and threaten our way.

Whatever differences of opinion may have hitherto prevailed, or may still prevail, on the general subject of Slavery, no one can doubt that if not the primary cause, it is the pretext and powerful agent of the present rebellion. The slaveholding interest has aimed for years to control the political action of the General Government, and to make that action subservient to its own aggrandizement. The result of the Presidential election of 1860, aided as it was by the efforts of conspirators in the Southern States, signalized the defeat of that endeavor; and the disclosures of the census of the same year, proved conclusively that this defeat was final. The political supremacy of the slaveholding interest, the sway which that interest had previously exercised over the General Government, had been forever overthrown. To revenge this defeat, and reverse by force the verdict of the ballot-box, was the primary purpose of the rebellion.

That purpose has failed; and the permanent welfare and settled sentiment of the country forbid any attempt to soften this failure or qualify in any degree its disastrous effect upon Slavery itself. The rebellion has thus far proved fatal to the interest it was designed to serve. The blows of the war which Slavery invoked, have fallen with mortal weight upon Slavery itself. The whole false structure of the institution has been shaken to its foundation. Not only have its sway over the administration of the National Government, and its hold upon the respectful toleration of the country, been rudely and thoroughly broken, but the local laws and usages upon which it rested have been seriously affected by the presence of our armies and the measures of military administration which the emergencies of the country have required. However men may have differed hitherto as to the power of Congress over Slavery, there is now very little difference among those who have acted together in support of the Government, as to the practical necessities of the future. We all agree that Slavery must never again be permitted to increase its power by invading free territory or bringing new Slave States into the Union therefrom; that it must cease to exist in the District of Columbia, which is under the exclusive jurisdiction of the General Government; and that the Constitution must hereafter be administered in the spirit of freedom, and for the advancement of these principles on which our institutions rest, and not for the perpetuation of Slavery. We all agree that Slavery, so far as it may be of pecuniary, social or political value to any individual in rebellion against the Government, should be made to bear the penalties which every such individual incurs by the guilt of treason or resistance to lawful authority. And we all agree in sustaining the wise and constitutional policy of President Lincoln, by which, through aid extended by the General Government to such Slave States as may initiate measures for the emancipation of their slaves, we may hope at some future and not distant day to be delivered forever from the curse of Slavery.

Unless the country can rely upon the establishment of these principles in the administration of the Government, the defeat of the rebellion will give us neither indemnity for the past nor security for the future. We oppose, therefore, any peace which shall leave in doubt the power of the General Government to maintain its rightful authority, and to quell any rebellion, however great; and which shall leave the material ability of this treason but partially broken and subdued. And when the end of material operations shall come, we oppose any terms of peace which shall recognize any division of the Union, any concession to the political demands of the slaveholding interest, or any acknowledgment of their claims upon the General Government, except such as are distinctly conferred or admitted by the terms of the Constitution. When the war is closed, we demand freedom of speech and of the Press in every State and in every section of the common Union. We demand that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. And while we proclaim anew our solemn purpose to stand by the Constitution of the United States, and to respect all its provisions and all its guarantees, we demand such a construction of those provisions as shall conform to its essential spirit; and not, by converting it into an instrument for the aggrandizement and perpetuation of human Slavery, pervert it from its original purpose to "form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

We can see but one way of attaining these results, and that is by sustaining the present National Administration in its efforts to reach them. The Administration of President Lincoln has thus far been characterized by wisdom, integrity, and success. Compelled to encounter dangers and difficulties of the most formidable character, it has met them with firmness and with prudence. It has averted the perils of foreign war without any sacrifice of the National honor, and has contended against treason, corruption, and secret conspiracies at home, without any permanent or serious infringement of personal rights. Yet, in everything it has hitherto done, and in everything it proposes to do, for the preservation of the Union and the restoration of the power and authority of the Constitution, it encounters the settled hostility of men who claim to be Democrats, and who seek, by the perversion of the name of Democracy, and by the control of the organized machinery of that party, to defeat its policy and destroy its influence. We have no sympathy with such a purpose. Nor will we act with any party or set of men who will pursue such an object, either by organized or individual action, under whatever guise, or with whatever pretext, or by whatever means, direct or indirect, that action may be taken.

As good citizens we feel bound to resist and defeat all such purposes, and we are unwilling to weaken our power for such an effort by any act which shall divide our strength and distract our counsels, or separate in the coming election those who agree in the principles and policy we have thus set forth.

We cannot reconcile ourselves to the belief that the time has yet come to revive the feuds and distinctions which once divided and embittered toward each other loyal men; "nor can we regard that man as a safe counselor of the Government, whose thoughts should be mainly bent, not upon how the Constitution and liberties of the country may be best perpetuated and preserved, but upon the restoration of distinctions and prejudices, the feuds and corruption of an era that has gone, never to return."

There are higher and holier duties that now command all our energies. We are now fighting the great battle of the Nineteenth Century, the battle of Freedom, progress and constitutional right against oppression, tyranny and wrong. The stake is nothing less than the success or failure of popular government and free institutions. In defence of these great principles, our friends and comrades, our sons and our brothers, have gone forth to the battle-field, and are now offering up their lives. Thousands have already gone to the soldier's grave, and tens of thousands more will be stretched upon the bloody plain before this contest shall be closed. They fall not in defence of their own homes or firesides, but in vindication of the rights of man, in support of that great theory of free government which has found its home upon our western shore.

We owe it to ourselves—we owe it to the memory of these brave men—we owe it to the friends of free government throughout the world—that the sacrifices of these martyrs to the cause of Liberty shall not have been in vain, and that the fruits of this dire struggle shall not be lost to the coming millions who shall read its record or emulate its example.

We have thus set forth, fellow-citizens, as briefly as possible, the motives which have controlled hitherto, and the leading principles and purposes by which our action will be guided hereafter. We rely with confidence upon the support of our constituents. We believe the great mass of the people of this State, without distinction of party, will concur in the sentiments we have thus set forth, and will coöperate in measures essential to give them effect. And as one of these measures is harmony of political action, and unity of political counsels, among all such in the elections of the coming Fall, we appeal to those whom we address, Republicans, Union Democrats, and all other loyal men who support the Administration, and assent to the principles and purposes of this address, and the resolutions by which it is accompanied, to waive all questions of mere form and usage in political action, and to elect delegates from each Assembly District of this State, to meet in convention at a time and place to be hereafter designated, for the nomination of State Officers, and for such other business as may be brought before them.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the present rebellion had its origin in the determination of Southern politicians to control, by political strategy or by force, the policy—foreign and domestic—of the General Government, and that they found their pretext for a resort to arms in the election of Abraham Lincoln to be President of the United States, which demonstrated their permanent and hopeless defeat, so far as legitimate and peaceful measures are concerned.

Resolved, That we recognize as an imperative duty, that all patriots and friends of their country should cheerfully and cordially coöperate with each other in rallying to the support of the Government, and in rendering prompt and efficient assistance to the Administration as may be in their power; and that we pledge our support to the Government in whatever lawful measures, of punishment or repression, it may find it necessary to apply to persons arrayed, or property employed, in rebellion against the Government, to the end that the rebellion may be put down, that the Constitution may be vindicated, and that the war in which we are engaged may be brought to an honorable, a speedy and successful issue.

Resolved, That while we earnestly desire an early and honorable adjustment of our national difficulties, that we are opposed to any hollow truce, or any compromise, which shall give us present peace at the expense of the future safety or honor of the nation; and that we will consent to no sheathing of the sword, nor cessation of the conflict, until armed rebellion shall be effectually put down, and the authority of the Government and the Constitution, in their full force and vigor, be fully reëstablished in every State and Territory of the Union; and that we are unalterably opposed to any division of the Union, or to any permanent suspension of the local sovereignty of the several States which compose it.

Resolved, That we approve of the action of the Congress of the United States in initiating the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and of the message of the President of the National Congress, offering pecuniary aid to such of the Slave States as will emancipate their slaves; and we pledge ourselves to the adoption of this policy, so far as the same may be practicable.

Resolved, That we regard the Administration of President Lincoln, in its conduct of the war against rebellion—in its intercourse with foreign Powers—and in its general supervision of the domestic affairs of the country, as having been characterized by eminent ability, patriotism and success; that it has met the unprecedented difficulties it has had to encounter with firmness and prudence, and that it is entitled to the support and confidence of all loyal people of the United States, without distinction of party.

Resolved, That we cannot too severely condemn that spirit, nor denounce those men who have sought, or who now seek, to make personal profit from the necessities of the Government, or who have availed themselves of its wants and calamities, and of their opportunities or official position, to plunder its property or abuse its trusts; and, to the end that peculation, corruption and dishonesty may be banished from each and every department of the Government, we pledge ourselves that, in the appointment and election of all agents and officers, civil or military, State or National, we will recognize but one test of merit or qualifications among loyal men, and that shall be the Jeffersonian requisite—"is he capable? is he honest? Is he faithful to the Constitution?"

Resolved, That the present wants and expenditures of the Government emphatically call for the most rigid and scrupulous honesty and economy in the administration of its affairs. Officers and agents should be held to the strictest accountability, and all dishonesty, extravagance and fraud should be summarily and sternly punished,—since in no other way can the heavy burdens which now threaten the people be alleviated or averted.

Resolved, That for the purpose of carrying into effect at the coming election the principles and policy thus set forth, we recommend that a State Convention be held for the nomination of State Officers, to be supported at the election next Fall; that all Republicans, Union Democrats and other loyal citizens, supporters of the policy of the Administration, and responding to the principles and policy set forth in the address and resolutions herewith submitted, be invited to unite in the election of three delegates from each Assembly District to such Convention, and that the following persons be appointed a Committee to designate, (after proper deliberation and consultation with the Committee of any Organization in this State whose coöperation we hope to obtain,) the time and place of holding it, and to arrange such other preliminary details as may be necessary.

I. E. J. Brown, New-York.
M. H. Grinnell, New-York.
II. E. M. Madden, Orange.
J. S. T. Stranahan, Kings.
III. C. V. R. Luddington, Sullivan.
Lyman Tremain, Albany.
IV. Edward Dodd, Washington.
R. W. Judson, St. Lawrence.
V. Alonzo Wood, Onondaga.
Alex. Campbell, Jefferson.
VI. Wm. S. Lincoln, Tioga.
David L. Follett, Chenango.
VII. James C. Smith, Ontario.
Wm. S. Bonham, Steuben.
VIII. Henry W. Rogers, Erie.
Thos. T. Flagler, Niagara.
Committee

SENATORS.

Chaun'y M. Abbott,
James A. Bell,
Russel M. Little,
Jos. H. Ramsey,
Wilkes Angel,
Lysander Farrar,
Henry R. Low,
Ralph Richards,
Lyman Truman,
Alex. H. Bailey,
A. Hutchinson,
C. C. Montgomery,
H. D. Robertson.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

J. M. Ackley,
S. M. Alley,
Thos. G. Alvord,
Albert Andrus,
Eli Avery,
Thomas Barry,
Tracey Beadle,
C. L. Benedict,
Leroy E. Bowe,
Benj. E. Bowen,
Wm. H. Brand,
Daniel B. Bryan,
James H. Burr,
Noah H. Childs,
C. A. Church,
Isaac Coles,
A. J. Cornell,
E. Cornell,
A. E. Cruttenden,
N. E. Darrow,
J. C. Davis,
C. M. Depew,
John B. Dutcher,
Francis B. Fisher,
John Fulton,
R. Nelson Gere,
Ezra P. Goslin,
Thomas S. Gray,
Wm. A. Halsey,
Alvin C. Hause,
P. E. Havens,
Geo. W. Hazelton,
N. M. Houghton,
Daniel R. Hudson,
C. T. Hulburd,
Henry C. Lake,
E. D. Loveridge,
B. L. Luddington,
F. A. Lyman,
Dennis McCabe,
Alex. McLeod,
Edgar McMullen,
S. T. Maddox,
Francis O. Mason,
David G. Maxon,
Orson Moore,
Philip H. Neher,
Darius H. Ogden,
David B. Parce,
Lucius Peck,
Samuel Wilbor.
Thos. D. Penfield,
George T. Pierce,
Peter A. Porter,
Benjamin Pringle,
And. J. Provost,
Abram Pryne,
Thomas H. Reed,
Jas. Reddington,
Elias Root,
C. M. Scholefield,
Henry Sherwood,
Samuel Skinner,
H. D. H. Snyder, Jr.
H. J. Raymond,
Geo. Springer,
Lemuel Stetson,
Jeremiah Sweet,
Geo. H. Taylor,
E. N. Thomas,
W. M. Thomas,
E. P. Townsley,
Benj. F. Tracey,
D. Waterbury,
Benj. R. Wells,
N. K. Wheeler.

Discovery of Stolen Hospital Stores.—The Toledo *Commercial* of Friday morning gives the particulars of the discovery, in that city, of several boxes of stolen hospital stores recently received there by express. For some time the suspicion had been entertained that something of the kind was going on, from the fact that packages had passed through the express office from some of the public hospitals. On Wednesday two boxes were received from Lebanon, Kentucky, and the express agent duly notified the police of their arrival. One of the boxes was permitted to be taken away by its apparent owner and carried to the lower part of the city. There the police seized it, as well as another box of a similar description, and they were found to contain hospital stores of one kind and another, evidently stolen. Still another box was seized at the express office, and found to contain similar goods. Still four other boxes and two trunks were seized at the Dayton and Michigan Dépôt, and a large and very suspicious variety of goods were discovered. One box was found filled with woolen shirts and drawers. Another was full of saddles, harnesses, &c. A variety of small stores—tea, coffee, sugar, &c.—was found, the whole evidently stolen. One man, Alfred W. Hinds, to whom one of the boxes was addressed, is the only person directly implicated. He has been arrested, and in default of bail has been sent to jail by the Mayor, to await examination on Monday next. Hinds had been connected with the hospital at Lebanon, Ky., as steward. The *Commercial* says that it is reported there is now at Lima ten tons of this stolen property, which has been wandering about the State, until charges to the amount of $200 have accumulated upon it. The Government agents have been notified of the discoveries at Toledo, and to look after the property, which at that place was estimated worth $500. Quite a large proportion of it was presumed to be the contributions of Soldiers' Aid Societies. The rascals who engage in such a system of stealing, and of such goods, ought to be shot. No punishment could possibly be too severe for them.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—No. 172½.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for Term. *Part II.*—Nos. 2120, 2154, 2156, 2158, 2160, 2166, 2170, 2172, 2174, 2176, 2180, 2184, 2188, 2190, 1654, 1182, 2192, 2194, 2196, 2198.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judges Nelson and Smalley.

William Grosvenor vs. *The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company.*—The jury in this case were unable to agree upon a verdict, and were accordingly discharged.

The Court was occupied this morning with hearing motions.

Judge Nelson said that as to the calendar of appeals in Admiralty, he would not call it until he had disposed of some criminal business next week, but would hear any case this week in which both parties were ready.

THE NEW PRIZE LAW.

Mr. Edwards, counsel for the claimants of the cargo of the *Hiawatha*, applied to the Court in relation to an order for sale of the cargo which had been made under a report of the Prize Commissioners in conformity with the new Prize law, saying that he had had no notice of the application for the order, and though the words of the statute did not require any such notice, yet he supposed that the practice of the Court might require notice to be given.

Judge Nelson said that he had fixed the time of sale in the order at such a period as would give the Proctor an opportunity to make any application to the Court in the matter, and had required notice of the appraisement to be given to them; that he had examined the statute, and thought it was right that the party should have notice, and should require such notice to be given hereafter.

Mr. Edwards further raised the question whether, under the statute, an order of sale could be made anywhere but in the District Court. He called the attention of the Court, that a sale of the cargo might be very prejudicial to the rights of the owners of the vessel to freight; that an order had previously been made authorizing a bonding of the property, which order, as he understood, was rendered nugatory by this order of sale.

Judge Nelson said not at all. If counsel desired to be heard in the matter, he would hear them now, entirely unembarrassed by the fact that the order of sale was made, and that it was his intention, when the order was made, that the counsel should have the fullest opportunity to be heard in the matter.

Mr. Woodford, for the United States, said he was ready to argue the whole matter at once if Mr. Edwards was ready.

Judge Nelson asked if Mr. Edwards desired now to move to set aside the order of sale.

Mr. Edwards said he hardly knew as yet. He would like to have the Court determine this question as to the power of the Circuit Court to make the order under the statute.

The Judge said he did not deem it advisable; it was a mere matter of practice, and the Court would have power to order the sale under its general powers.

Mr. Edwards asked if he would be allowed to read affidavits.

The Judge said, of course, he would have the same rights as if the order had not been made.

Some question arose as to the practice on the part of the Prize Commissioners in reference to their report under the statute.

Mr. Owen, one of the Prize Commissioners, then presented a petition on their part suggesting that the order of sale and appraisal should be modified so as to have the lots belonging to the various claimants discriminated, and to have the property catalogued.

The petition stated that the Marshal was discharging the cargo.

Mr. Woodford said this was the first he had heard of any such action on his part.

It appeared that a copy of the order of sale had been given by one of the Prize Commissioners to the Marshal, under which the Marshal had proceeded to discharge the cargo.

Judge Nelson said that any such discharge and sale must be under the direction and control of the Prize Commissioners themselves, and he directed an order to be entered staying all proceedings under the order of sale.

The question of modifying the order of sale was then postponed until Friday morning.

The Separate Estate of Married Women—The Acts of 1848 and 1860 in Respect Thereto.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Mason, Clerke and Leonard.

Joseph B. Vandervoort vs. *Edward S. Gould.*—This was an action of ejectment, to recover the premises No. 18 Clinton-place, in this City.

The plaintiff claimed title under a lease from defendant's wife, dated Nov. 1, 1855, for five years, at a rent of $1,500, payable quarterly. The defendant was the owner of the property, which he held under a Sailors' Snug Harbor lease. The defendant, in 1842, released all his interest in the premises to his father-in-law, Cornelius Dubois. Mr. Dubois subsequently, in the same year, assigned the lease to his daughter, the defendant's wife. A new lease was given her in 1852. The defendant had occupied the house from 1835; but in March 1855, an agreement for a separation between defendant and his wife was made. The Court below held that the plaintiff was entitled to recover possession of the premises as matter of law; that the question whether he was the real party in interest could not be raised, and that the only question for the jury was one of damages. The plaintiff obtained a verdict for the unexpired term of his lease, with $8,500 damages. The defendant appealed on the ground that Mrs. Gould, in 1842, could not acquire a separate domicile from her husband, unless by proceedings in equity for a divorce for a cause which would justify a decree. That his consent that she should live separate from him would not authorize her to acquire a new domicile. That the acts of 1848-49, in regard to the separate estates of married women, did not confer upon the defendant's wife authority to execute a lease to the plaintiff. That the statute of 1849, whilst it confers the power of disposition by deed or devise, should be confined to after-acquired property. (Snyder *vs.* Snyder, 3 Barb., 621; Westervelt *vs.* Gregg, 2 Kern, 210.) Also that the third section of married woman's act, of March 20, 1860, declares that "any married woman possessed of real estate as her separate property, may bargain, sell, and convey such property, and enter into any contract in reference to the same; but no such conveyance or contract shall be valid without the assent, in writing, of her husband. It was contended that this act, in effect, repealed the act of 1848, so far as it allows a married woman to convey alone, and to render void any prior conveyance without such assent. The respondents controverted the points.

The case was reported in the Times of March 8, at which date it was argued and decision reserved. The Court now rendered the following opinion:

Mason, J.—There is no doubt in this case, it seems to me, but that the plaintiff showed a valid title to the premises in question, in Mary E. Gould, at the time of the execution of the five years' lease by her to the plaintiff. When the original term of twenty-one years expired on the 1st day of November, 1852, and the Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor issued a new lease to Mary E. Gould, she acquired a good title to these premises for the term of that lease, and held entirely independent of her husband; and the defendant had, in fact, no legal or equitable title to these premises at the time this new lease was thus issued to Mrs. Gould, for he had, in 1842, for a valuable consideration, through his brother, Geo. Gould, and by quit-claim from himself, conveyed all his interest in the said premises to Cornelius Du Bois, who afterward conveyed the same to the said Mary E. Gould. There is no doubt that, prior to the acts of 1848 and 1849, for the more effectual protection of the property of married women that upon the facts appearing in this case Mrs. Gould would have been protected in equity in the enjoyment of this property. (17 J. R., 548; 1 Bradf. R., 64, 114, 3d ed.; 72 Kernan R., 425; 18 N. Y. R., 271, 284.) After these acts and the issuing of this lease to her in 1852, it was her legal estate, which she held and could enjoy as independently of her husband as if she were unmarried. It cannot be doubted that the act of 1849 gives to Mrs. Gould full power and authority to lease the premises to plaintiff. It confers such powers in very plain language. There is nothing in the objection that this lease is void, because it was issued while the defendant was in possession holding adversely to his wife. In the first place, there is no evidence to show any claim of an adverse possession in the legal sense of that term at the time of the issuing of this lease to the plaintiff, and it is not perceived how either the husband or wife has capacity to hold real estate as against the other, in such a manner as to constitute an adverse possession in law. The pretence that upon the facts appearing in this case, the defendant should be deemed a tenant at will of his wife, and entitled to notice to quit under the statute, is equally untenable. The law cannot imply such a relation between husband and wife from the facts appearing in this case, if it can ever be implied, which may well be doubted. The Judge at Circuit was clearly right in striking out the evidence upon which the defendant relied to show that Mrs. Gould was the real party in interest. The Judge should not have submitted this point to the jury. There was no evidence which would have justified the finding that this lease to the plaintiff was a sham, and of no legal effect. There was no error in this ruling. (Dargin *vs.* Ireland, 4 Kernan R., 822.) The acts of 1848 and 1849 declares that a married woman shall hold her property the same as if she was unmarried, and may convey the same in the same manner. It is not perceived, therefore, how she can forfeit any rights of property by abandoning her husband. It is not important to inquire whether the Judge erred or not in admitting in evidence the agreement between the defendant and his wife in regard to a separation, as the plaintiff was entitled to recover irrespective of that, and such agreement was at most immaterial, and could not deprive Mrs. Gould of any of her rights to this property. I advise the affirmance of the judgment.

Justices Clerke and Leonard concurred.

Brown, Hall and Vanderpoel, and William Curtis Noyes, for appellants; R. T. Denning and Charles O'Conor, for respondents.

Powers of the Board of Health—May They Make Continuing Contracts Binding the Corporation?

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Spencer Gregory vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This is an action by the plaintiff as assignee of one Wm. H. Woodruff, to recover for his services in cleaning out the sinks and privies of this City. The Board of Health of the City, on the 11th day of June, 1858, adopted this resolution: "That the City Inspector be empowered to employ William H. Woodruff to remove temporarily or until further order of this Board or of the Common Council, all contents of sinks and privies of the City beyond the harbor without nuisance." Woodruff entered into an agreement under this resolution on the 12th day of June, 1858, and for some time received money from the Comptroller. The cause was referred, and the referee dismissed the complaint on the ground that the work was not done by contract founded on sealed bids or proposals, nor given to the lowest bidder as required by the Charter of the defendants.

The plaintiffs appealed to this Court on the ground that the provisions of the Charter did not apply to work done by the Board of Health under the statute of 1850. The principal points of the respondents were that the Board of Health has no powers except such as are expressly conferred by statute, and that the *general* powers respecting nuisances by the act of 1850 is conferred on the Mayor, Aldermen, and Comonalty only, and not on the Board of Health, and that the Board of Health cannot make a continuing contract.

Decision reserved.

Charles Jones for plaintiff. H. H. Anderson for defendants.

Landlord and Tenant—Interesting to Both.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Hoyt.

James P Hyde vs. *Daniel Devlin.*—This was an action to recover damages for an alleged wrongful eviction of the plaintiff from a portion of the premises No. 265 Canal-st., in this City.

The plaintiff complained that, in the beginning of the month of March, 1860, the defendant commenced tearing down the buildings on the lot mentioned, of which the plaintiff and his family were occupants and tenants, under an agreement for one year, from the 1st of May, 1859, and that such proceeding on the part of the defendant, was without notice to the plaintiff, and in violation of the plaintiff's rights as a tenant. The plaintiff also alleged that, as a consequence of the defendant's act, he and his family were turned into the street; that his children were sick, for some time, from the exposure, and that his furniture was damaged, &c., &c.

The defence set up was, that the plaintiff was a trespasser, as his right to remain in possession ended on the 1st of March. To show that the plaintiff was to vacate the premises at that time, the following receipt was offered in evidence, but was not admitted as proof of the allegation: "Received from Mr. Jas. Hide the sum of $8, for one month's rent of apartments in the house No. 265 Canal st. for one month only, to end on the 1st day of March, 1860."

The Court submitted the facts to the jury, who returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $200.

R. H. Shannon for plaintiff, John E. Develin for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder Hoffman, the trial of James Kennedy, for the murder of Patrick McGrath, previously noticed, was concluded by a verdict of manslaughter in the fourth degree. Kennedy was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Mary Folsom pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

Mary Donnovan pleaded guilty to the same offence, and was remanded for sentence on Saturday.

Maria Lambert, *alias* Donnovan, *alias* [illegible], pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

John Maginn was tried and convicted of a violation of the pilot law, in piloting the ship *Orient* into port without a license—an offence which the law declares a misdemeanor. Remanded for sentence.

John McKenna pleaded guilty to assault upon Henry O'Brien, and was remanded for sentence.

Chas. H. Fleming, convicted last week of bigamy, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

John Hall, previously convicted of assault and battery, was fined $5.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Valentine B. Bunell vs. *Sarah Jane Bunell.*—Divorce granted.

Before Justice Barnard.

Davis vs. *Hackley.*—Motion to appoint Receiver granted. Bond to be given, with two sureties, in the sum of $24,000, to be approved by a Justice of this Court.

Before Justice Clerke.

Hiscox vs. *Main et al.*—Motion denied without costs.

Slate Company vs. *Hitchcock.*—Referee ordered to take further testimony and report.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Schenck vs. *Force, Schenck & Brown.*—Injunctions granted as prayed for, on complying with the terms stated; otherwise denied, with $10 costs.

Edwards vs. *Edwards.*—The judgment asked for, is denied on the ground that, on the facts proved, no Court in this State is competent to render such a judgment.

Before Justice Robertson.

Palmer, &c., vs. *Campbell.*—Order granted.

Bylandt vs. *Comstock.*—Order granted.

Palmer vs. *Adams, &c.*—Order granted.

Steinberg vs. *Putzel.*—Order granted.

Lenuel vs. *Mulock*; *The same* vs. *The Same.*—Orders granted.

The People of the State of New-York vs. *Hoft.*—Order granted.

Allen, Receiver, et al. vs. *Jones.*—Order of substitution granted.

Jones vs. *Merchants' Bank of Albany.*—Order of substitution granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monerief.

Horton et als. vs. *Doe, &c.*—Motion to discontinue granted.

Soeschugh et als. vs. *Jacobson et als.*—Order granted.

Georgi vs. *Georgi.*—Referred to Hon. Murray Hoffman to take proof by, etc.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Kellogg vs. *Baker.*—Motion denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....April 30, 1862

$8,000	U. S. 6s '81..Reg	97¾	10	Pac. M. S. Co.	111
3,000	do	97¾	55	do	110¾
5,000	do b15	97¾	10	do	110¾
92,400	U. S. 6s '81..Cou	97¾	200	do s30	110¾
500	do	98	100	do s10	110¾
500	do	97⅞	50	do s60	110
5,000	do s5	97¾	50	do b15	110¾
13,000	U. S. 5s '74..Cou	89¼	100	N. Y. Cen. R. s30	84¾
3,000	do	89⅜	750	do	84¾
105,000	U. S. 6s 1 yr. Cer.	99	200	do s30	84¾
15,500	Trea. 7 3-10 p. c.		500	do	84¾
	Notes small	102	400	do s30	84¾
500	do	102¼	1050	do	84¾
12,000	do large	102		do s60	84¾
6,000	do	102½	110	do b10	84¾
17,000	Ill. Cou. B. '62	90¾	100	do s10	84¾
4,000	Ill. Cou. B'ds. '65	91	150	Erie R.	37¾
1,000	Ill. War Loan	90¼	150	do	37¾
4,000	do	90½	850	do	37¾
7,000	do	90¾	100	do s30	37¾
2,000	do	90⅞	200	do b30	37¾
6,000	Mis. Sterling bds.	88	200	do s60	37¾
4,000	Ind. State 5s	79	150	do s30	37¾
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	57¼	150	do b10	37¾
5,000	do	57¾	150	Erie R. Pref.	62¾
5,000	do s60	57⅛	350	do	62¾
10,000	do s30	57¾	50	Hudson R. R.	36¾
10,000	do b30	57½	700	Harlem R.	13¼
5,000	do s60	57	200	do	13
30,000	Missouri State 6s	50¾	400	Harlem R. Pref.	31¾
10,000	do s60	50½	100	do	32
38,000	do	50⅜	100	do	32¼
3,000	do	50¾	300	Reading R.	45¾
6,000	do s10	50¾	190	do	45¾
5,000	do s60	50⅞	50	Mich. Cen. R.	86
5,000	Cal. State 7s	88¾	250	do	86¼
500	do	89	50	M. S. & N. I. R.	23
2,000	Min. State 8 ₩ cts	90	161	do	23¼
4,000	N. Y. Cent. 6s	97½	200	do	23¾
500	N. Y. Cent. 7s	103	400	do	23¼
5,000	do	103⅛	50	do s10	23¾
1,000	E. R. 1st M. Bds.	107¼	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	47¾
4,000	Erie R. 3d M.B. '83	95	150	do	47¾
10,000	do	95⅛	50	Panama R.	125¾
13,000	do	95¼	150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	61
500	Erie R. 5th Mt.B.	87	50	do s10	61
1,000	B.N.Y.&E.1M.B.	84¾	150	do s30	61
6,000	Hud. R. R. 1st M.	106	50	do s30	61¼
1,000	Hud. R. 3d M. B.	85	100	do s30	61¼
3,000	Harlem 1st. M.B.	102¼	300	do	61¼
8,000	C. & Tol. Sk.F.B.	89	50	do s10	61¼
2,000	Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c.		100	do b30	61¼
	1st m. S. F. C. B.	101¼	10	do	61¼
3,000	C.B.&Q.R.8 p.c.b	99¼	50	do s10	61¼
1,000	do	99¾	150	do	61¼
5,000	do b15	99¾	100	Clev & Pitts. R.	18¾
10,000	Mich. So. 2d mtg.	75	5	Gal. & Chic. R.	69
5,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	73¼	615	Clev. & Tol. R.	44
1,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bonds	88½	50	do b30	44
4,000	do	89	100	do b60	44
6,000	Chi.& N.W. 2d m.	46¼	800	do s60	43
35,000	do	47	800	do	43¾
1,000	Chi.&N.W.Int.B.	71	850	do	43¾
2,000	Tol. & Wa. 1st M.	81	400	do b30	43¾
9,000	do	81¼	100	do s5	43¾
1,700	Tol. & Wa. 2d M.	56	300	do s10	43¾
15	Bank of N. Y.	93½	50	do s15	43¾
5	Imp. & Trad. Bank.	97	100	do	43¾
5	Park Bank	103	225	Chi. & Rock Isld. R.	56¾
20	Bank of Commerce	90¼	50	do b10	56¾
10	do	90½	50	do b30	56¾
11	Ocean Bank	75	150	do s30	56
10	Hanover Bank	79	50	do s30	56¼
10	Shoe & Leather Bk.	97½	150	do	56¾
25	Corn Ex. Bank	93	55	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	28¾
8	Continental Bank	87	5	do	28
5000	Am. Gold b10	102	160	do	27
10000	do	102	23	Mil.& P.Du C. 1st pr	73¾
15000	do s10	102	90	Mil.& P.Du C. 2d pr	58
100	Cum. Coal Pref.	8¼			

SECOND BOARD.

$21,000	U. S. 6s'81.Cp.b3	98	100	Erie R. Pref. b30	61¾
2,000	U. S. 6s. 1867	97	50	do	61¾
10,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Cou.	89¾	100	Harlem Railroad	13
16,000	do	90	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	61¾
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90. b30	57⅝	100	do b10	61¾
12,000	do s30	57¼	100	do	61¾
25,000	Missouri State 6s.	51	50	do s30	61
21,000	Ill. War Loan	91	100	do s10	61¾
1,000	Ind. War Loan	91½	100	Har. R. Pref.	32¾
16,000	do	92	250	do	32¼
10,000	American Gold	102	150	do	32¾
45,000	do	102⅛	100	do b30	32¾
200	Hud. Riv. R. s60	36¼	250	Mich. Cent. R'd	86¾
50	do	36¼	30	M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	47¾
6	do	36	100	do b30	48
50	Pac. Mail St. Co.	110¾	8	Panama R.	125¼
100	do s30	110½	150	Galena & Chica'o R.	68
100	N. Y. Cen. R. s30	84⅞	50	do b30	68
250	do	85	300	Clev. & Toledo R.	43¾
350	do	85⅛	200	do b10	43¾
150	do s60	85	200	do b60	44
200	do b60	85¾	100	Chi. & R. Is. R.	56¾
200	do	85¼	450	do	56⅜
100	do s30	85	14	New-Jersey R.	139
50	Erie Railway	37⅛			

Wednesday, April 30—P. M.

There is increased and extraordinary buoyancy on the Stock Exchange to-day, with a corresponding ease and confidence in the Money Market. The demand and transactions in Government Securities lead the way, and a further advance of ¼@⅜ ₩ cent. was realized on yesterday's best sales, making the whole rise since Monday full 2 ₩ cent. After the early Board, $100,000 United States 6 ₩ cents. of 1881 were taken on the Street at 98 ₩ cent. for the Coupon issue. The sales of Treasury 6 ₩ cent. Certificates of 1863 were over $100,000, at 99 ₩ cent. The Border State Stocks were active in Tennessees and Missouris, the latter rising to 50⅞ ₩ cent. The strongest advance of the day, in the way of Bonds, was on the mortgages of some of the Western Railways, and on the Erie mortgages, both above and below the second issue. Erie Thirds were done at 95¼@½ ₩ cent. The Michigan Southern Sinking Fund Mortgage sold at 93¼ ₩ cent., and 93½@94 ₩ cent. subsequently quoted. Burlington and Quincy 8 ₩ cents., and Michigan Central 8 ₩ cents., were in demand at advanced figures, and Illinois Centrals rose 3 ₩ cent. The rise in Toledo and Wabash, (Wabash Valley,) second mortgage, is equal to 4 ₩ cent. in two days, 56 ₩ cent. being the price to-day. This price includes the 3½ ₩ cent. coupon which is to be paid at the Bank of the Republic to-morrow. The first mortgage has gone up to 81¼ ₩ cent. The rapid improvement in these mortgages is not unreasonable from the course of business on the Road for the past three years, and the moderate interest charge upon the net business of the line. Thus in 1859, [illegible] 1861, $1,[illegible]. The interest charge is 7 ℘ cent. on $[illegible] first mortgage, and 7 ℘ cent. on $[illegible] seconds, together $405,000. New-York Central 6 ℘ cents., plain certificates, advanced to 97½ ℘ cent., and the 7 ℘ cents. plain bonds, no mortgage, to 103½ ℘ cent., the highest compliment that could be paid to the high credit of this great Company. The shares rose from 83⅞ on Monday, and 84⅞ on Tuesday afternoon, to 85⅛@85⅞ ℘ cent. This price includes, of course, two months' earnings toward the August dividend, the increase in these two months being equal to one ℘ cent. on the capital, or $240,000 gain on the corresponding months of 1861. The shares were in strong demand and scarce throughout the day, although the volume of speculations in the stock of late has not been very extensive. The general Share list was firm and advancing, including Illinois Central and Erie common shares, for which we had such unfavorable quotations from London by the last steamer. Illinois Central was done as high as 61½@¾ ℘ cent., as against 57 ℘ cent. last week, and 59½ yesterday forenoon. There is a revived speculation in both classes of the Michigan Southern Stock, and in Michigan Central, Prairie du Chien and Rock Island, and there is also a speculative inquiry at higher figures for both classes of the Harlem Stock. The general market at the Afternoon Board left off buoyant and firm. Some outside sales of New-York State Stocks were made at 110 ℘ cent. The United States 5 ℘ cents of 1874 sold at 90 ℘ cent.

After the Second Board, and late in the afternoon, the market for Stocks was a fraction less buoyant than on the printed sales, with some slight disposition to realize at the extreme advance on New-York Central, Erie, &c. The Government Securities continued firm and the Border State Stocks in demand, and Gold was also firm, with sales of $100,000 at 102½, buyer 30 days, and 102@102½ ℘ cent., cash and seller's option. The following were the latest quotations to 5 o'clock P. M.:

New-York Central	85⅞	Pacific	110¾
Erie	37⅛	Panama	126
Erie Preferred	62⅛	United States 6s, '81	98
Toledo	43⅝	Treas'y 7.30 ℘ cents	102
Rock Island	56⅛	Treas'y Certificates	99
Michigan Southern	23⅛	Missouris	51⅛
Mich. So. Guarant'd	48	Tennessees	57⅛
Michigan Central	56	Harlem	13¾
Galena	68	Harlem Preferred	32⅛
Pittsburgh	17½	Gold	102⅜

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	93¾	Broadway	130
Manhattan	125	Ocean	75
Merchants'	96	American Exchange	89
Merchants' Scrip St'k	95	Bank of the Republic	92½
Mechanics'	103½	Bank of N. America	95
America	103½	Hanover	79
City	110	Metropolitan	99½
Phoenix	95½	Shoe and Leather	97
North River	75	Corn Exchange	93
Tradesmen's	93	Continental	87
National	90	St. Nicholas	82½
Seventh Ward	116	Marine	100
Commerce	90¼	Imp. & Traders'	98
Mech's Bank'g Ass'n	80	Park	103

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	97	Mich. S. & N. I. s. f.	93¾
N. Y. C. sixes, Real Es.	90	Illinois Cen. 7 ℘ c. '75	89
N. Y. C. sixes, Sub	92	T. H. & Alt. firsts, 7 ℘ c.	95
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	103½	T. H. & A. seconds, 8 ℘ c.	60
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	103½	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	15
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	103½	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	88
Erie firsts, '69	107½	Chi. & N. W. firsts	47
Erie seconds, '79	102½	Chi. & N. W. seconds	15½
Erie thirds, '83	95½	Chi. & N. W. int. bonds	70
Erie fourths, '80	87¾	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	42
Erie fifths, '88	87	Lack. & W. Bonds	99
Buff. N. Y. & E. firsts, '77	85	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	103
Hudson firsts, '69	106	Del., Lack. & W. seconds	94
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	101½	L. E. & Wabash firsts	81¾
Hudson thirds, '75	86	L. E. & Wabash seconds	55½
Harlem firsts, '69–'73	102¼	L. E. & Wabash In. Bs.	50
Harlem seconds, '64	94	Mil. & P. D. C. firsts	90
Harlem thirds, '68	75	Gal. & Chicago firsts	100
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ℘ c. '82	101½	Gal. & Chicago seconds	100¾
Chi., B. & Q. firsts, 8 ℘ c.	99½	Chic. & R. I. firsts	97
Mich. So. firsts, 7 ℘ c.	94	Clev. & Toledo s. f.	89
Mich. S. seconds, 7 ℘ c.	74½	N. J. Cen. firsts	105
N. Ind. firsts	93½	N. J. Cen. seconds	104
N. I. Goshen line	90½		

The price of American Gold and the rates of Exchange on London continue firm, although the disposition to speculate for the rise in Gold is not very decided above 1@2 ℘ cent. The leading drawers of Bills are asking 112½@112⅝ ℘ cent., but thus far no important business has been done for Saturday's mail. The Government has received as deposit on 5 ℘ cent. interest, including two millions to-day, $34,500,000 at New-York, and $8,500,000 at Boston and Philadelphia, leaving but $7,000,000 to fill up the maximum of $50,000,000 allowed by the Treasury law. After Saturday next, the interest on deposits will be reduced to 4 ℘ cent. The open market for Money rules at 5@6 ℘ cent. on call, and 5½@7 ℘ cent. for first-class discounts, with exceptions on short paper, choice names, at 5 ℘ cent.

The American Bank Note Company have removed their business offices to the second story of the Merchants' Exchange, directly over their former offices, which they have given up for the use of the Custom-house.

The following is an official statement of the business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, during the month of April:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

April 1, 1862, by balance		$93,823 35
Receipts during the month:		
Account of Customs	$4,147,351 08	
Account of Patent Fees	5,430 85	
Account of Post-office Department	455,780 91	
Account of Loans	22,910,225	
Account Miscellaneous and Transfer	12,991,529 25—	$40,510,817 06
Payments:		$40,604,140 41
Debit Balance	$3,591,948 30	
Treasury Drafts	37,462,391 17	
Post-office Drafts	492,393 41—	$41,546,732 88
April 30, 1862, Dr., balance		$942,592 47
By Balance, Cr., Disbursing Accounts	$6,363,162 81	
By receipts during the month	31,370,920 08—	$37,734,082 89
To Payments		25,002,838 08
Balance		$12,731,244 81
By Balance Cr., Interest Accounts		$515,251 34
By Appropriation		1,500,000 00
		2,015,251 34
To Payments		1,430,056 68
Balance		$585,194 66
By Receipts for Customs in April, 1862		$4,147,351 05
By Receipts for Customs in April, 1861		1,644,002 80
Increase in April, 1862		$2,503,348 25
By Balance Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$162,871 14
By Coin received during the Month	$98,171 98	
By Fine Bars do	102,217 01—	200,388 99
Total		$363,260 13
To Payments in Coin	$84,599 50	
To Payments in Fine Bars	180,763 48—	265,362 98
Balance		$97,897 15
By Coin and Notes in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$13,373,650 32	
By Coin in hand, in Assay Office	81,336 95—	$13,457,987 27
By Fine Bars do	14,317 79	
By Unparted Bullion at Assay Office	202,513 00—	$216,830 79
Total		$13,674,818 06
Less T'y overdrawn and due Depositors		1,665,729 87
Balance		$12,009,088 19

Statement of the business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending April 30, 1862:

Deposits of Gold.

Foreign Coins	$16,500	
Foreign Bullion	25,500	
United States Bullion	67,500—	$109,500

Deposits of Silver, including Purchases.

Foreign Coins	$9,900	
Foreign Bullion	3,000	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold)	1,600—	$14,500
Total deposits, payable in Bars	$59,000	
Total deposits, payable in Coins	65,000—	$124,000
Gold Bars stamped		$150,623 63
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		$72,752 69

The following are Messrs. Thompson Bros'. quotations for currency and specie:

	Bank Notes.		Bank Notes.
New-England	1-32@—	Virginia, Wheeling	4@—
New-York State	⅛@—	Ohio and St. S. Indiana	⅛@—
East New-Jersey	⅛@—	Kentucky	⅛@—
West New-Jersey	⅛@—	Illinois & Wisconsin	2@60
Pennsylvania	⅛@—	Missouri	3@40
Philadelphia	⅛@—	Michigan	1@—
Baltimore	⅛@—	Canada	½ prem.

SILVER.

[United States Currency the Standard.]

	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	$1 06	Species	$1 06
Spanish Dollars	1 08	Old Am. Half Dols.	1 04
Five-franc Pieces	98	Old Am. Quar. Dollars	1 02
French Crowns	1 10	Spanish Silver ℘ oz.	1 22
Prussian Thalers	71	New Am. Silver	1 00⅛@1 01⅛
English Silver	4 85		

GOLD.

	Buying.		Buying
Victoria Sovereigns	$4 92	Patriot Doubloons	$15 80
Old Sovereigns	4 90	Gold, Am. Old	1 07
Twenty Francs	3 90	Gold, Am. New	1 01⅛@1 02
Ten Thaler Pieces	7 95	Bank of England Notes	4 90
Ten Guilder Pieces	4 04	Bank of France Notes	18½
Spanish Doubloons	$16 80		

BANKING & FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR nine Trustees and three Inspectors of Election for the NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY next, May 5, 1862, at the office of the Company, adjoining the Exchange, entrance on Moore-st. The polls will remain open from 1 to 2 P. M.
EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 30, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 33 bbls. Ashes, 9,039 bbls. Flour, 9 bbls. and 172 bags Corn Meal, 2,868 bushels Wheat, 9,400 bushels Corn, 15 bushels Rye, 645 bushels Barley, 3,115 bushels Oats, 1,225 bushels Malt, 7,058 pkgs. Provisions, and 954 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made of 45 bbls. Pots, at $5 62½; Pearls continue scarce, and are held at $5 62½ ℘ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 320 bbls., including 256 bbls. Pots, and 64 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—Sales 3,800 ℔s. American Yellow, at 33½c.@34½c. ℘ ℔.

COFFEE—Sales to-day and yesterday, 1,100 bags Rio, chiefly at 19½c., and during the preceding week have been 404 bags do., ℘ *Hammonia*, from Hamburg, at 18c., the market closing quiet. Stock of all kinds, this evening, 155,165 bags, and 16,100 mats.

STOCK OF RIO.

April 26—Baltimore, bags	30,000
April 26—Philadelphia, bags	2,300
April 29—New-York, bags	126,075
Grand total, bags	158,375

COPPER—Has been inactive at former quotations.

COTTON—Is inactive, and prices are, for the most part, nominal, being now quoted down to 28c.@29c. for Middlings ℘ ℔., though holders do not appear to be eager to sell.

FISH—Dry Cod and pickled Mackerel are quiet at former rates. Smoked Herring are in request at 18½c.@21c. for scaled, and 12c.@15c. for No. 1 ℘ box.

DYEWOODS—Sales 400 tons St. Domingo Logwood at $20 ℘ ton.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been generally quiet, at previous quotations.

FRUIT—A limited business has been transacted in all descriptions, at unchanged rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour continues in good request, at advanced prices. Sales have been made since our last of 14,850 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 95@$5 05; inferior to choice extra State at $5 15@$5 40, chiefly at $5 20@$5 25; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 90@$5 05; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 12½@$5 90; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 15@$6; inferior extra Ohio at $5 25@$5 35; round-hoop extra Southern Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 35@$5 45 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 95	@$5 05
Extra State	5 15	@ 5 40
Superfine Western	4 90	@ 5 05
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 12½	@ 5 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 15	@ 6 00
Inferior extra Ohio	5 25	@ 5 35
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 35	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 50	@ 6 50
Extra Genesee	5 50	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 35	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is doing better. Sales 1,520 bbls., at $5 35@$6 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 05@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is in good demand, including extra at $5 15@$6 50 ℘ bbl.; sales 2,100 bbls. Rye Flour is salable and steady, at $3 05@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal continues in good demand, at $2 70@$2 80 for Jersey, $3 for choice Western and Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more request at somewhat firmer prices. Sales, 23,000 bushels, including Red Western (Winter) at $1 31@$1 32; Amber Iowa, $1 22; and Milwaukee Club, poor to good, $1 10@$1 20 ℘ bushel. Corn has been in active demand at rising prices. Sales 64,000 bush. at 57c.@58½c., for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 50c.@55c. for unsound do., do.; 58c.@59c. for New Yellow Jersey and Southern, ℘ bushel. Oats are salable and buoyant, including Canadian, at 39½c.@41c.; Western, at 39c.@41c.; State, at 40½c.@41½c., ℘ bushel. Rye continues in request at 80c.@82½c., from dock and delivered, ℘ bushel; sales 12,500 bushels. Barley continues dull and heavy at prices ranging from 70c.@95c. for California, State, Western and Canadian, ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in moderate demand, at 60c.@75c., chiefly within the range, ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are quiet at unaltered rates, including last year's crop, at 12c.@18c. ℘ ℔.

IRON—Holders are very firm, but the market is inactive.

LEAD—Has been in limited request at former figures.

MOLASSES—Sales have been made since our last, of 265 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 38c., and Cuba Muscovado at 28c.@30c.; also, 38 bbls. New-Orleans at 45c.@46c.; and by auction, 42 hhds. Porto Rico at 25c.@28½c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Spirits Turpentine, which has advanced to $1 42½@1 45 ℘ gallon, holders at the close asking even higher rates.

OILS—Transactions have been generally limited to-day. Prices have not varied materially. We now quote: Crude Sperm at $1 38; Crude Whale at 47½c.; Unbleached Winter Sperm at $1 60; Bleached Winter Whale at 60c.; Olive at $1 25@$1 30; Linseed at 82c.@84c.; No. 1 Winter Lard at 62½c.@67½c.; City Red at 50c.; Crude Petroleum at 10c.@13c.; Refined Petroleum at 18c.@30c. ℘ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING APRIL 21.

Sperm—The market for Sperm Oil is quiet and drooping. The only sales since our last is 100 bbls. at $1 35 ℘ gallon. *Whale*—We notice more inquiry for Whale, and sales to the extent of 2,140 bbls., in parcels, have been made since our last. We quote: 560 bbls., for export, at a price not transpired, and 1,580 bbls. to the trade, in parcels; 1,230 bbls. at 48c.; 50 do. at 47½c. ℘ gallon, and 300 do. on private terms. *Whalebone*—Nothing doing.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. sp.	Bbls. wh.	℔s. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to April 28, '62	4,878	14,796	220,100
Same time last year	14,346	56,337	658,800

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales, in Providence, during the week, 10,000 pieces, at steady prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in lively request to-day, and has again advanced to $12 50@$12 75, chiefly within the range, for Mess; and $10@$10 25 for Prime, with sales of 1,000 bbls. The Government contract for 5,125 bbls. Mess. was awarded at $13 25@$13 59 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 5½c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Bacon is more sought after. Sales, 700 boxes at 6½c.@7½c. ℘ ℔. The Government contract for 290,000 ℔s. Smoked Hams, was awarded $7 23@$7 94 ℘ 100 ℔s. Lard is unchanged. Sales 1,870 tierces and bbls., poor to prime, at 7½c.@8½c. ℘ ℔. Beef continues salable and firm; sales since our last, 400 bbls., at $14 25@$15 for extra Mess, and $12 25@$13 75 for plain Mess, ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20; India Mess, $22 50@$23 50 ℘ tc. Beef Hams, $16 75@$17 50 ℘ bbl. Butter continues in fair demand at 9c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@20c. for State, ℘ ℔. Cheese is selling in lots at 6½c.@9c., ℘ ℔.

SEEDS—Have been inactive, at previous prices.

SOAP—Sales, 130 boxes Castile, on private terms.

SPICES—Sales, 2,700 mats Cassia, at 35c. ℘ ℔.

SUGARS—A fair inquiry prevails for most kinds, at steady rates. Sales to-day, 1,000 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6½c.@7¾c., but including some Porto Rico at 8c.; and 14,500 bags Manilla at 6¾ ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 45,000 ℔s., at 8½c.@8¾c. ℘ ℔.

TEAS—Have been quiet, yet quoted very firm.

TIN—Has been less active, but unchanged in value.

TOBACCO—The demand has been limited since our last, and sales have been confined to 132 hhds. Kentucky at 7½c.@14c., and 40 cases Seed Leaf at 9c. ℘ ℔.

WOOL—Sales have been light in this market since our last. In Providence, during the past week, sales were made of 20,200 ℔s. Domestic Fleece at 45c.@51½c.; 42,600 ℔s. do. at 45c.@50c., 6 months; 2,000 ℔s. Foreign at 33c. The business in Wool in the New-York market, during the month of April, Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING, (who have removed to No. 49 Beaver-street,) review thus: "In April there was more of a demand for Wool than during the three previous months, although the market is still far from being active. Since the auction sale of the 10th ult., in Boston, our market has been more lively—prices favoring the buyers—both for fine fleece and fine foreign Wools. Manufacturers who are satisfied that the new clip will not be laid down at less than the present reduced rates, have bought pretty freely, leaving the stock of fine fleece in this market very light. Pulled wools continue to be well sold-up, at somewhat reduced prices. Fine foreign wools, particularly Cape, are very low in price, and are deserving of the attention of manufacturers. Sales of Cape, to a moderate extent, have been made, but Mestizo seems to have been entirely neglected. Medium qualities of Foreign Wool continue much depressed. Importations have nearly ceased, and will continue very limited until there is a considerable increase both in demand and price. Low Carpet descriptions have been in good request, and at fair prices. The stock of Donskoi, Cordova, &c., being much reduced. Holders are firmer in their rates. We have no heavy stock of Foreign Wools, excluding all those kinds that are not liked or salable here, and imported during the early excitement of the country. Such can only be sold slowly. The accounts from the European markets indicate that there is very little stock of low and medium Wools, the prices of which are high, and very firm. The fine wools, however, are expected to decline somewhat, because of the large amount to be offered at auction; but of the Cape, there will be but little; and prices, it is not thought, will be lower."

PRICES CURRENT OF DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK,

MAY 1, 1862.

	Cents ℘ ℔.
New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Vermont and New-Hampshire.	
Choice Saxony fleece	45@48
Saxony fleece	
Full blood fleece	
½ and ¾ blood fleece	40@44
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	47@50
Saxony fleece,	
Full blood fleece	
½ and ¾ blood fleece	42@45
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece	43@45
Full blood fleece	
½ and ¾ blood fleece	37@40
Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleece	35@40
Unwashed	22@27
California.	
Washed fleece	35@45
Unwashed fleece, fine	27@35
Unwashed fleece, medium	24@28
Unwashed fleece, coarse	15@20
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City extra	44@47
New-York City super	40@43
New-York City No. 1	32@35
New-York City No. 2	10@14
Country extra	45@48
Country super	42@45
Country No. 1	33@36
Country No. 2	12@15
Lambs	33@37
Western, limed pulled wool	33@37

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 750 bbls., in lots, at 23½c.@24c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A fair business was transacted, to-day, at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 4½d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 7d.@7½d.; Corn, 7d.@7½d. ℘ bush.; Beef, 4s. ℘ tc.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 6d.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@25s., and by steamer, 40s.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.@27s. 6d., and by steamer, 50s.@55s.; Tallow, 20s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 7d.@7½d. ℘ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d. ℘ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@25s.; Cheese, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Oil, 25s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ℘ ton. For Cork—A bark, to load early next month, with Grain, for a port in Great Britain or Ireland, according to orders, at 8s. ℘ quarter. For London—Flour, 2s. 3d@2s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 6½d.@7½d. ℘ bushel; Pork, 3s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ℘ tc.; Hops, ¾d. ℘ ℔.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.; Oil, 25s.; and Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ℘ ton; Tobacco, 20s. ℘ hhd. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 1,375 tons, from Chincha Islands to Antwerp, Guano, at £3 15s.; one, 668 tons, from Calais, Me., to Glasgow, and two from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, Deals, £3 10s.; an Italian brig, 275 tons, to Cadiz, Staves, &c., $1,500; a ship, 826 tons, to Shanghai, 1,600 tons Coal, something under $10; a British brig, 117 tons, to Spanish Main and back, $1,650; one, 170 tons, to Porto Rico and back, Sugar, 40c., and Molasses $3; one, 2,000 bbls., to the Windward, 70c.; a British brig, 1,300 bbls., to Trinidad, P. S., 70c.; a schr., 150 tons, to West Indies and back, $1,200; one, 197 tons, same voyage, $625 ℘ month; one, 160 tons, same $550 ℘ month; one, 127 tons, to Point Petre and back, $500 ℘ month; a British brig, 151 tons, from South side Cuba to New-York, Sugar, 40c.; a brig, 248 tons, to St. Jago and back, $2,100; one, 220 tons, from St. Jago to New-York, Sugar, 38½c.; one, 214 tons, to Clenfuegos and back, 38c.; a bark, 348 tons, to Havana, $1,575; a British brig, 276 tons, to same port, $1,450; a schooner, 83 tons, to Nassau, N. P., Eleuthera and back, $700; a brig, 300 tons, from North side Cuba to New-York, and one, 291 tons, to Nuevitas and back, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

America	Liverpool	Boston	April 19
British Queen	Liverpool	Halifax	April 19
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	April 23
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	April 23
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	April 24
China	Liverpool	New-York	April 26
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	April 30
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	April 30
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	May 1
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	May 3
Great Eastern	Milford Haven	New-York	May 6
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	May 7
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	May 10
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 14
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	May 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 11
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 25
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6

FROM AMERICA.

City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	May 3
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	May 7
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	May 10
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	May 10
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 14
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	May 17
China	New-York	Liverpool	May 21
Anglo-Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	May 24
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	May 24
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	May 28
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 31
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	June 4
New-York	New-York	Southampton	June 7
Canada	New-York	Liverpool	June 11
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	June 21

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) ... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF THOMAS KILMENY, marble cutter, by JAMES HANNAN, at Mrs. Brady's, No 326 Pearl-st., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 142 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh, (now Brooklyn,) is in first-rate order; rooms and hall handsomely papered; contains nine rooms, besides closets and pantries; marble mantels, in 1st and 2d stories; grates, folding doors, gas and gas fixtures; Ridgewood water range in kitchen, and good cellar; iron railing in front; grass plot, &c. Possession immediately. Apply at once to FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 46 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A MODEL HOUSE, BROWN STONE, full size, with all the modern improvements combined; just finished; one of the best locations; built expressly for the owner's use by day's work, and will be sold extremely low. For further particulars, inquire of CHAS. FOX, No. 34 East 38th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE PROPERTY known as the FLORENCE HOTEL, located on Northeast corner Broadway and Walker-st.; lot 30x100, 35 feet wide on rear. This is most eligibly situated for a Commercial or Banking Establishment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND STABLE.—A FIRST-class dwelling-house, on Madison-av., with stable adjoining, on 39th-st. Inquire of ELIAS G. BROWN, No. 182 Broadway.

REMOVALS.

JAMES M. DRAKE & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND
BROKERS,
have removed to the offices
NO. 23 WILLIAM-ST., (first floor.)

REMOVAL.
THOMAS DIXON
HAS REMOVED TO
17 NASSAU-STREET,
Between Pine and Cedar streets.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 163 LIBERTY-ST, to No. 12 Park-place.
HY. G. HADDEN, President.

THE OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY is removed from No. 63 Wall-st. to No. 166 Broadway, Parmly's Buildings, corner Broadway and Maiden-lane.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—EDWARD S. SHERMAN HAS REmoved from No. 76 Broad-st. to No. 253 Pearl-st., near Fulton-st.

ROOFING.

LEAKY ROOFS.

Old Tin Metal or Shingle Roofs repaired, painted and warranted impervious to water, by GOLD'S only Genuine India-rubber Roof Paint. Office No. 94 King-st., New-York. For sale wholesale and retail.

FOR THE SUPERIOR ROOFING SLATES of the Eagle Company, apply corner of 12th-st. and 10th-av., or to G. FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PAtent polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 210 Water-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 83 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent, $17 per month. Apply on the premises.

Possession may be had immediately.

N. B.—$15 per month will be taken for a family of not more than three.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET AT LOW RENTS.

Store No. 249 Front-st.
Store No. 26 Cedar-st.
Store No. 308½ 4th-av.
House No. 145 East 59th-st.
House No. 62 East 38th-st.
House No. 160 East 13th-st.
House No. 255 Greene-st.
House No. 114 East 34th-st.
House No. 153 West 24th-st.
House No. 95 East 29th-st.
House No. 107 East 27th-st.
Country Seat, Throgg's Neck.
House No. 111 East 39th-st.
A part of No. 125 East 39th-st.
Rear No. 172 Thompson-st.
House No. 6 Charlton-st.
Coal-yard No. 88 Wooster-st.
House No. 160 West 29th-st.
House, &c., cor. 30th-st. 1st-av.
House & stable 105 E. 30th-st.

Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET.—THE FOLLOWING, AT ANNEXED rents:

No. 141 West 22d-st., brown-stone	$800
No. 174 West 21st-st., newly painted	700
No. 43 Greenwich-av., 3-story and attic	600
No. 164 West 39th-st., 3-story	500
No. 307 West 24th-st., 3-story	500
No. 114 West 22d-st., 3-story and attic	500
No. 31 Hammond-st., 3-story	600
No. 278 West 19th-st., 3-story	425
No. 256 Hudson-st., 2-story and attic	425
No. 176 West 20th-st., 3-story	400
No. 165 West 17th-st., 2-story and attic	300
No. 201 West 16th-st., 3-story	450
No. 19 Hudson-place, (34th-st.,) 3-story	450
No. 206 West 16th-st., 3-story	500
No. 47 West Washington-place, 3-story	450

J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner 16th-st., from morning to 9 in the evening.

TO LET, IN NEWARK, N. J.—THE THREE-story mastic-front house, with basement, No. 199 Washington-st., corner Bank; its location is very central, and within a few minutes' walk of the dépôt; to a good tenant will be rented low. Apply to KING & BOND, No. 396 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET.—THE THIRD-STORY AND BASEMENT, high-stoop house, full size, three rooms deep, No. 288 West 20th-st., opposite the Episcopal Seminary, between 9th and 10th avs.; has all the modern improvements; rent $650; formerly rented for $1,000. Inquire on the premises, or No. 276 5th av.

TO LET—ON SECOND-AV., WEST SIDE, BEtween 35th and 36th sts., a small brick house, three stories; contains 7 rooms, basement and cellar, with a large yard; worth $260; will be let to a good tenant for $150, payable all in advance and on no other terms. Apply at No. 459 3d-av.

TO LET—THE TWO THREE-STORY AND BASEment houses, Nos. 409 and 411 2d-av., between 25th and 26th sts. Have range, hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c. Will be let low to good tenants. Also the house No. 158 East 26th-st., corresponding with the above. Inquire of JAMES CRAWFORD, No. 315 3d-av., from 9 to 1 o'clock.

A HOUSE AND PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—Nos. 185 and 209 East 19th-st. Also, upper part of No. 201 East 19th-st.; three rooms deep; all high stoops, three stories and modern improvements; in good order. Rent $300, $500, $600. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st-av., corner of 8th-st.

TO LET—ON EAST THIRTY-SECOND-STREET, near 4th-av., 2 brick cottages; rent, $350 and $250; well calculated for small, genteel families; they are close by stages and cars. Inquire at No. 59 East 31st-st., near 4th-av.

TO LET—TO SMALL FAMILIES, CONVENIENT apartments, (water, &c.,) in new houses on 3d-av., corner 83d-st., and 3d-av., between 117th and 118th sts. Rents from $7 to $9 per month. Apply on the premises at Harlem from 1 to 3 o'clock, and at Yorkville from 3 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 184 WEST 22D-ST., NEAR 8th-av.; rent $500. Also, second floor of No. 184 West 22d-st.; rent $225. Also, workshops, between 7th and 8th avs., in 35th-st. Apply to A. McLEAN, No. 184 West 22d-st., New-York.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET.—THE FOUR LOFTS IN STORE NO. 101 Chambers-st., will be let low to a good tenant; the location is one of the best and most central in New-York. For particulars, apply on the premises to JOHN D. LEWIS.

TO LET—A NUMBER OF HOUSES, PRINCIpally in the western portion of the City, which will be let at reasonable rents. Also, some parts of houses. Apply to J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner 16th-st., from morning to 9 in evening.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE-STORY BROWN stone house No. 322 Henry-st., Brooklyn, in a good neighborhood. Inquire of Mr. ANDERSON, No. 356 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, or No. 89 Bowery, New-York. Rent $450.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER, TO LET,
By JOHN GAUDU,
No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—TWO SMALL COTTAGES, WITH GARdens, at Weehawken village, 2¾ miles from Hoboken ferry, cheap, ($84 and $110.) Cars leave every fifteen minutes from the ferry. Inquire for Col. STONE.

TO LET—HOUSES IN WASHINGTON-AV. AND Clermont-av., Brooklyn. Water, bath, gas; neat and convenient; rent low to a satisfactory tenant. Apply at No. 195 Pearl-st., in office, up stairs. HENRY GEORGE.

TO LET—IN THE STUDIO BUILDING, NO. 15 10th-st., a desirable office for a physician, with bedroom and kitchen attached. Apply to the Janitor on the premises.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 2 (NEW) CHAMBERS-st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 102 Read-st.

TO LET—"LOW RENTS"—LOFTS AND ROOMS, with or without steam power, well lighted, and situated in Fulton-st. Inquire at No. 84, up stairs.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—HOUSE NO 47 LISPENARD-ST., NEAR Broadway. Rent low. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 373 Broadway.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET—EXCEEDINGly cheap, at No. 68 Fulton-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT CORNWALL—FIFTY MILES FROM NEW-YORK, ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON RIVER.—Families or individuals desiring to secure superior accommodation for the Summer, at the great resort of those in pursuit of health and comfort, (Cornwall,) are respectfully informed that great improvements have been made at the beautiful residence known as Linden Park—additions consisting of a large number of rooms, in suites of two and three connecting, also many new walks and other improvements of the grounds; a new boat on the lake, &c.; a great variety of fruits, vegetables, &c. Terms to suit the times, to those who apply early. For particulars, address E. J. RING, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y. Reference in New-York: Snyder & Sons, No. 237 South-st.; Thompson Brothers, No. 1,107 Broadway; Mr. Nathaniel Sands, No. 51 Pine-st.; Mr. Cooledge, No. 255 West-st.; Mr. R. W. Bonsall, No. 281 Canal-st.; Hon. David H. Fowler, County Clerk's Office; Mr. J. R. Lydecker, Custom-house.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE MOUNT EVERETT HOUSE will be open for Summer boarders on the 1st of May. The best terms and selections of rooms will be given to those engaging board for the full season. The house is delightfully located in a quiet village in Southern Berkshire, and is designed to furnish families from the City with a pleasant and comfortable home for the Summer months. The scenery in the immediate vicinity and adjacent country is not surpassed on this continent. Its pleasant drives, excellent roads, and abundant trout-streams have made old Berkshire famous as a Summer resort. For further particulars apply to L. B. WARNER, No. 340 Broadway, or address the Proprietor, S. B. GOODALE, South Egremont, Berkshire County, Mass.

BOARD IN YONKERS—WITH A PRIVATE family. Two gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with board with a private family; ten minutes' walk from depot or steamboat landing. Cars will run hourly to and from Yonkers. The location is pleasant, commanding a view of the Hudson River as far down as Staten Island. None need apply but those who are willing to pay good prices for good board. Address D. T. M., Box No. 1,642 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD AT ORANGE.—TWO MARRIED couples, or four adults, would be received to board in a family at Orange. Location near Valley Dépôt, commanding a fine view, &c. Rooms large and terms moderate. Address, for one week, COMFORT, Box No. 92 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD NEAR THE CITY.—Two young men can be accommodated within thirty minutes of the City, by Erie Railroad; time of cars convenient for business. Inquire of J. M. HOUSE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FARMER LIVING near a depot of the Harlem Railroad, 28 miles from the City, has excellent accommodations for a few boarders. Will be at No. 48 Warren-st. on Thursday and Friday of this week.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, 29TH INST., SUPPOSED to be in the vicinity of William or Beaver-st., a PACKAGE of Railroad Papers, Letters, &c., of no value but to the owner. Whoever will return the letters to the *Railroad Journal Office*, No. 9 Spruce-st., or to SAMUEL HALLETT & CO., No. 58 Beaver-st., will be welcome to whatever else the package may contain and be liberally rewarded.

LOST—ON THE 28TH INST., IN ONE OF THE 23d-st. stages, a small leather bag with a purse containing a $20 bill and $5 in small bills and change. Any person leaving the same with M. G. CARLTON, United States Hotel, will be suitably rewarded.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good City property in New-York or Brooklyn, consisting of 100 acres of good land, with good buildings, &c., within one mile of Clifton Springs, Ontario County, N. Y. Address S. LAURENCE, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COUNTRY PLACE known as Katonah's Wood, Bedford, Westchester County, near the Harlem Railroad. The house is of stone, two stories and attic, hot and cold water, and modern improvements; ice-house, coach-house, stable, gardener's cottage and green-house; 40 acres, with abundance of choice fruit; rent, $650.

ALSO—A smaller stone cottage, newly papered, painted and furnished; same location; rent $250.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE ELEGANT VILLA, with 75 feet front of ground, with fountain, garden, &c., known as No. 70 Union-place—the residence of Dr. Doremus, who is now in Europe. The house is 46 feet wide, with rooms on each side of the hall. It is superbly furnished and decorated, with every modern convenience. Will be rented reasonably to a small family. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN RYE, Westchester County, 1¼ miles from dépôt. The house is large and convenient, with good garden and plenty of fruit; carriage-house, stables, &c.; all in good order. Location perfectly healthy and neighborhood first-rate. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BROTHER, No. 74 Duane-st., or to JOS. C. PURDY, on the premises.

LLEWELLYN PARK, ORANGE, N. J.—To let till April 1, for $1,200, or till November or December for $1,000, a first-class brick house, 14 rooms, elegantly furnished, with all modern conveniences, commanding magnificent views. Grounds 3½ acres, handsomely laid out, with large shade trees. Garden well advanced. Stable large. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A HANDsomely furnished house on the Hudson River, eight miles from the City Hall; gas, furnace, hot and cold water, billiard-table, &c.; five acres of land, embracing a fine garden and lawn, with splendid shade trees, stables, ice-house, (filled,) all in perfect order. Apply at No. 143 Duane-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, AT SOUTH Oyster Bay, Long Island, including garden, barn, stables, ice-house, &c. Rent $300 per annum. Inquire of EDWARD FLOYD JONES, No. 29 Chambers-st., New-York, or of the subscriber, at South Oyster Bay.
D. R. FLOYD JONES.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED AND frescoed 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house in Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, with a fine view; would be rented low to a first-class tenant; within five minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED, near the pleasant village of New-Rochelle, within five minutes of the dépôt, a neat dwelling, pleasantly shaded. If not sold will be let for the season. Apply to A. H. LOCKWOOD, No. 63 Broadway, or Mr. ROBINSON, near the premises.

"GLEN HOME."—TO RENT, FURNISHED, A large house, with seven acres of ground, a superior garden, two sources of spring water, barn, carriage-house, ice-house, filled, &c.; five hours from the City, in Cornwall, Conn. Rent $300. Apply to Dr. J. BOLTON, No. 18 East 14th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE brown-stone front house, No. 56 East 37th-st., for five or six months from May 1, completely furnished, and will be rented low. Inquire on the premises, or address A. R., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—THE ENGlish basement house No. 53 9th-st., near 5th-av., new and completely furnished, to rent for six or twelve months to a private family only. For terms, &c., address Box No. 2,815 Post-office. Can be seen from 1 to 4 P. M.

AT NEWBURGH.—TO RENT OR FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Completely furnished, large, commodious stone mansion; twelve acres, one mile north of Newburgh; commanding views; reasonable terms. W. C. WETMORE, No. 61 Wall-st., or on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—AN ENGlish-basement brown-stone front house, on 86th-st., near 5th-av.; five stories high; has every convenience; stairway inclosed; well furnished; rent $1,200. Address HOUSE, Box No. 304 Post-office.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, A FURnished house at Whitestone Point, L. I. Apply on the premises or to JOSEPH T. MOORE, No. 290 Pearl-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LADY WISHING BOARD DURing confinement can find everything requisite, house comforts and medical attention in a physician's family. House with all improvements, delightfully located, within a few minutes of the City by rail or water. Family small and agreeable. Address Dr. HENRY, Station G Post-office, New-York City.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE and one or two single gentlemen can obtain elegantly furnished rooms, with board, in the house recently fitted up as a first-class boarding-house, No. 200 West 23d-st., corner of 7th-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARDING.—TO LET WITH BOARD, EITHER separately or together, two handsomely-furnished front rooms, on the 2d floor; the house has all the modern improvements, and is delightfully situated, on Murray Hill, No. 8 East 37th-st.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suites of front rooms, on the 2d and 3d floors, may be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st., near 5th-av.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE PLEASANT rooms to let with breakfast and tea, in a private family. References exchanged. At No. 16 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, at No. 147 West 14th-st. References given and exchanged.

BOARDING.—WELL FURNISHED ROOMS ON second floor to let with board. Inquire at No. 59 West 27th-st. House has all the modern improvements.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 189 AND 191 WEST 14TH-st.; a suite of rooms on 2d floor. Also, rooms for two gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentlemen, may find a pleasant home, in a small family, by applying at No. 107 Pineapple-st. Also, rooms to let to single gentlemen, without board.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIvate family will accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with board; rooms furnished or unfurnished, as desired. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 107 Johnson-st., near Lawrence.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE FRONT room, on third floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife or for single gentlemen, at No. 139 Joralemon-st. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place, until May 1. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE family would let, with board, a front parlor and bedroom connecting, with large pantry, on second floor. Also a large back room with two large pantries. Apply at No. 64 West Warren-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN may obtain board, with a large and pleasant room, at No. 102 Henry-st.; also, a small single room. Terms moderate; reference required.

BOARDING, WITH PRIVATE TABLE.—An entire second floor, and a parlor on the first, if desired, unfurnished, can now be had in a fine large house on Madison-av., by a family wishing the comforts of home without its cares, and willing to pay for first-class accommodations. Address, for an interview, &c., A. B., Box 2,712 Post-office.

TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN.—A SMALL, PRIvate family, will let a large, neatly-furnished room, on second floor, adjoining bathroom; terms moderate; house pleasantly located in Varick-place, Sullivan-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts. Address L. L., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BOARD IN BROOKLYN, BY A GENtleman and two daughters, in a genteel, private family; German or English preferred. Address, stating terms and location, W. S., Box No. 2,442 New-York Post-office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A HANDSOME airy room, with closets, suitable for one or two gentlemen with partial board, in a private family; three minutes' walk from Wall or Fulton st. ferry; references exchanged. Apply at No. 51 Columbia-st.

BOARD—WITH ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, may be had in a quiet family, where few boarders are taken. Apply at No. 74 Clinton-place. References exchanged.

ROOMS WITH BOARD—EN SUITE OR SINgle, may be had at No. 84 West 14th-st.; house newly papered and painted.

A NUMBER OF DIFERENT SIZED FURnished rooms to let, suitable for sleeping, with privilege of bath, and reading room, No. 1,256 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—NO. 54 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., furnished rooms, in suites or single, can be had on reasonable terms.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BELMONT HALL,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
NEW-JERSEY.

The above well-known Summer resort will be open for the reception of guests on the 24th of May. The house has been put in thorough repair, with many new additions. All communications addressed to me at the above place will meet attention.
WILLIAM SHARP.
Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

ROCKAWAY.—THE PAVILION

will open early in June. Rooms, in suite, for families, or furnished cottages can be engaged reasonably for the season, by addressing to Mr. BAINBRIDGE, or by visiting Rockaway. For the season railroad and stage communication will be established hourly.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE, FAIRFIELD, CONN.—The Fairfield House will be ready for company May 1, 1862. To those who desire a pleasant and quiet Summer resort, it has long been acknowledged that Fairfield is without a rival on the New-England shore. Its location is on the most beautiful portion of the shore of Long Island Sound, and about two hours' ride from New-York by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. The Fairfield House is fitted up in modern style, furnished in the best manner, (lighted with gas,) and is in all of its appointments specially adapted for families desiring to spend the Summer in the country. Terms moderate. For further particulars, address O. S. BUTTS, Fairfield, Conn.

THE HOUSE KNOWN AS ASHLAND Hall, at West Bloomfield, N. J., is now open for the reception of boarders. It is surrounded with trees, and possesses all the attractions of a delightful country home. Terms reasonable. Refers to J. Andrus, No. 46 Murray-st.; J. W. Newton, No. 17 Murray-st., New-York, or No. 29 Sidney-place, Brooklyn.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE, will be open SATURDAY, May 29, but parties breaking up housekeeping, and desirous of coming to the country, will be taken at any time. The proprietor is now ready to make arrangements for the season.
JAMES WILTIS.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—The valuable property lately owned and occupied by William Smith Ingham, in the village of Meridian, Cayuga County, N. Y.

The property contains about thirty acres of very choice land, with a fine grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple trees, now in good bearing condition; also, pears, cherries, quinces and small fruit, all of the best varieties.

The buildings consist of a fine, large, commodious, and modern built mansion, and all the out-buildings necessary for a gentleman's residence—also for farm purposes.

There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged, and the grounds are tastefully laid out. For a gentleman's country residence, or for a Boarding School or Water Cure, the place is admirably adapted. It is sixteen miles from Auburn, twenty miles from Syracuse, and twenty-two miles from Oswego. Jordan Station, on the New-York Central Road, is distant seven miles, and connections are made with the trains each way, daily, by omnibus.

Will be sold cheap. Apply to or address
DATERS & CO., No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A FIRST-class gentleman's residence in the upper part of the City, an elegant country residence a few miles east of the City of Poughkeepsie, on the Dutchess Turnpike—a beautiful drive. The residence and outbuildings are entirely new, finished last fall. House has gas, hot and cold water in all the rooms, bath-room, water-closets, stationary wash-tubs, range, hot water furnaces, speaking-tubes and bells, and every possible convenience and improvement that can be had in the City. A fine garden, with over 40 varieties of choice pears; grapes and fruits of various kinds in abundance. Also, 27 acres of choice land, with one of the finest orchards in the country. Terms low and easy; possession at once. For a complete description of this place, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT OF the late Mr. Dominick Lynch Lawrence, at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, about 15 miles from the City Hall, New-York, with fine water front, &c. The house is large, and in perfect order. The garden is one of the best in the country, with a beautiful lawn sloping to the water, with carriage-house and stabling, ice-house, boat-house, bathing-house, and everything most complete. This is one of the most rare opportunities offered for a gentleman's country residence. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of
PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF MORRISANIA, near a Railroad dépôt, a neat cottage house and one acre of land; the house contains eight rooms, all in good order.

Also, in Village of Tremont, twelve miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad, a large house, handsomely located, and one acre of land, improved in garden and lawn, with shade trees, &c.; house contains eleven rooms and kitchen and cellar under.

Either will be sold at greatly reduced prices, and are very desirable property, convenient to City, and have churches and schools in immediate neighborhood. For particulars, inquire of A. N. LEET, No. 251 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE—10 acres—for sale, near Morristown, one mile east of the dépôt. The mansion is 44x60, with tower, Italian style, filled in with brick; 16 rooms, furnace, bath-room, soft spring water supplying the house and outbuildings, large vegetable garden, grounds with full supply of fruits, lawn shaded with large trees, and ornamented. Additional land adjoining, if required, which is a farm of 87 acres, with good new barns and dwellings. For further particulars, inquire of AMZI DODD, No. 244 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., or of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET, IN WEST BLOOMFIELD, N.J.—The pleasantly situated two-story house, known as "The Parsonage," within five minutes' walk of dépôt, about 2 acres of land, fine garden, fruit orchard, brook running through the grounds; also stable and outbuildings. Also a new 2-story house, with 12 rooms, hot and cold water in both stories; bath-room, furnace, and every modern improvement, 2½ acres land, high location, commanding a fine view of New-York; ¼ mile from dépôt. Apply to J. C. DOREMUS, Postmaster, West Bloomfield, or address Box No. 1,798 New-York P. O.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER, OR LONGER, (or for sale) at Rye, Westchester County, a first-class residence. The house is large, built recently, and with regard to every convenience. The stable and outbuildings are in complete order. There are six acres of ground and a good garden. The house is furnished, and is complete in all its appointments. It commands a fine view of the Sound. Distance from New-Haven Railroad station, ½ mile. Apply to F. C. BOWMAN, No. 112 Broadway, N. Y., between 1 and 3 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE.—TWO OF THOSE BEAUtiful houses situated on Clermont-terrace, Newtown, L. I.; each house contains thirteen rooms; has all the modern improvements, with large garden and shaded lawn in front, of two acres, with circular carriage road completely protected from the main road; only two minutes from railroad dépôt, and thirty-five minutes from New-York. For further particulars, apply to A. BAXTER, on the premises, or to SAMUEL LORD, corner of Grand and Chrystie sts.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—The late country residence of Johnston Livingston, Esq., situate in the town of Livingston, Columbia County; contains 78 acres of land, well adapted to farming purposes. The house is large and comfortable, and, together with the out-buildings, is in very good order. For further particulars, apply to WALTER L. LIVINGSTON, No. 41 Wall-st., or JAMES B. GLENTWORTH, No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OP TO LET ON EAST RIVER—Ten or 12 miles from the City Hall, a large mansion, with numerous outbuildings and about forty acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, large old shade trees, abundance of fruit, &c., &c. The mansion can be let, furnished, for the Summer season, or for the year. The house contains water and gas throughout, and is adapted to a large family. Bathing, boating and scenery unsurpassed. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE—A COTTAGE HOUSE, with two acres of ground, on the north side of Bloomfield turnpike, near Watsessing dépôt, and three miles from Newark, N. J.; location is elevated, pleasant and healthy, within five minutes' walk of dépôt; the house is convenient, comfortable, with shade and fruit trees; rent or price is low. Apply at No. 283 Broad-st., (up-stairs,) Newark, N. J., or address Box No. 75 Newark Post-office, N. J.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, WITH SUITable out-buildings, in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, about one mile from the dépôt of the New-Haven Railroad, and within half a mile from the village and steamboat landing, and within a short distance of a good school and churches; about ¾ an acre of land, all in fine order. Apply to WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 30 South-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—IN THE village of Boundbrook, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad. Lot is 145 feet square—well stocked with fruit and shade trees; the house is nearly new—a barn, wagon-house, and all necessary out-buildings. For particulars, apply to CHAS. SMITH, No. 152 Broadway, or to WM. WOODS, on the premises. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE place at New-Rochelle, on Huguenot-st., opposite the Episcopal Church, and only five minutes' walk from the depot, consisting of 1¾ acres of land, frame cottage, (containing 13 rooms,) barn and other out-buildings. Apply to S. B. UNDERHILL, New-Rochelle, or D. UNDERHILL, No. 72 Wall-st.

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE AT SPUYTEN DUYvil, to let, in the vicinity of J. R. Whiting, Esq. The house has 12 rooms, with water, range, furnace, &c., &c. The grounds consist of 13 acres, with an abundance of the choicest fruits; command a splendid view of Spuyten Duyvil Valley. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND—SEVERAL newly erected cottages, in Fiedler's Park, on Castleton Heights, within five minutes' walk from the first landing. The Park is about 12 acres in extent, with fine and extensive views of the surrounding bay and country. Apply to ERNEST FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—A dwelling-house, stable and five acres of land, in Greenburgh, Westchester County, distant one mile south of the Hastings dépôt of Hudson River Railroad. Apply to WM. N. DYCKMAN, No. 142 Broadway, or No. 32 Beorman-place, West 33d-st., near 9th-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—IN ELIZABETH, N. J.—A new pretty two-story cottage, 30 by 60 feet, with tower stairs, on Lachaise Hill, West Jersey-st. Lot 150 by 250 feet; laid out in gravel walks. Rent $200. The whole block, 2½ acres, if desired. Apply to E. SWIFT, No. 102 Centre-st., or to F. THOMAS, on the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH N. J., a very desirable 2½-story frame house, with a 2-story extension and kitchen, marble mantels, front and rear stairs, convenient to dépôt; desirable residence for a small private family. Apply to S. A. SPENCER, No. 281 Grand-st., N. Y.

TO LET—A PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE on Flushing Bay, house containing 10 rooms, with good and ample out-buildings on the premises; situated about three miles from Astoria, Newtown and Flushing. For terms and further particulars, apply to JAMES T. SANFORD, No. 93 West-st., New-York.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE AT TUBBY HOOK, near the Station-house; it is finely shaded with cedars, and contains six rooms and kitchen; one hour from Chambers-st., by Hudson River cars. Rent $200. Apply to G. LYNCH, Station Agent, or F. A. THOMPSON, No. 50 Warren-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—THE MANSION ON Prospect Hill, two miles above Middletown, Conn., on the river; most delightful, healthy location; 3 or 13 acres, 23 rooms; terms easy. Inquire of J. T. GRISWOLD, No. 34½ Pine-st., or of J. LAW, No. 250 Broad-st., Newark.

A COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—ON THE HUDson, at Dobb's Ferry, five minutes from dépôt, a fine house with two acres of ground, well stocked with choice fruit. Rent $500 per annum. Apply to GEORGE SCHMIDT, Dobb's Ferry.

TO LET AT NYACK—A NEAT AND PLEASantly located cottage. The house has seven rooms besides two kitchens; about two acres of land and a stable. For particulars inquire of C. T. SMITH at Nyack, or of JOHN C. T. SMIDT, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT DOBB'S FERRY—A VERY desirable house and about two acres of land, situated near the dépôt, with a fine river view. Inquire of FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 22d st.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN BERGEN, N. J., NEAR Dr. Taylor's Church; two lines of cars start within 300 feet of the premises. Inquire of S. BOSTWICK, No. 38 Wall-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

TO LET—AT YONKERS, SEVERAL HOUSES AT low rents. Apply at No. 98 Broad-st., New-York.

RATAN, STREET AND STABLE BROOMS of all kinds. Also, patent ratan brooms—same shape as corn brooms—for factories, work-shops, store-houses, &c.
E. J. RICHMOND & CO., Manf's, 509 Pearl-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Love and Money.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Enchantress.

WINTER GARDEN—Romeo and Juliet.

DODWORTH'S HALL—Grand Presentation Concert.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—Gottschalk's Concert.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—Exhibition of Paintings.

PALACE GARDEN—14th-st. and 6th av.—Afternoon and Evening—Nixon's Royal Circus.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Com. Nutt, the $30,000 Nutt—Living Hippopotamus, Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway—Capt. Williams' South Sea Whaling Voyage.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

As we write this, the great battle in the Southwest, which has for several days been expected, may have been fought. A steamer, which arrived off Cairo, yesterday, from Pittsburgh Landing, reports that a serious skirmish had taken place between the advance of the National army, five thousand strong, and a large body of rebels, only five miles from Corinth, in which the National troops were victorious—capturing a large number of prisoners. Cannonading was still heard as the steamer left.

The rebels accept the fact of the capture of New-Orleans with very bad grace. The Norfolk *Day Book*, of Tuesday, considers it by far the most serious reverse of the war for the rebels, as it suggests further privations to all classes of society, and threatens the supplies of the rebel army. It is impossible, from the confused dispatches which have reached us, to extract the truth with regard to the surrender of the city. It appears that a demand for the surrender was made by Commodore Farragut, on Sunday, but the demand, the rebels insist, had not been complied with at last accounts. Gen. Lovell, after withdrawing his forces to Camp Moore, seventy-eight miles above New-Orleans, telegraphed to Richmond on Sunday, that Forts Jackson and Philip, passed by our fleet, were still in rebel possession, and that though our vessels were at the city, we had not forces enough to occupy it. There is no doubt that this deficiency was soon supplied, however, by way of Pontchartrain, as the rebels themselves appear to have opened the way there for Gen. Butler's approach, by evacuating all the forts on Lake Pontchartrain on the 25th, and burning all the gunboats they had there. That they did all this, is proved by a dispatch from Mobile, which we publish elsewhere.

There were rumors at Cairo, yesterday, that a naval engagement had taken place down the Mississippi near Fort Wright. An arrival from Tiptonville reports that heavy cannonading was heard throughout Monday night and Tuesday in that direction. It is supposed that the rebel fleet at the Fort was reinforced by gunboats from New-Orleans, and had attacked our fleet. There is no doubt that Commodore Foote was fully prepared for it.

There is nothing of special importance from the Department of the Shenandoah to-day, unless we except a report, received from the rebels, that the Governor of North Carolina has been arrested, and imprisoned in Richmond, on account of his Union sentiments. This gives color to the report which reached us a few days ago, to the effect that the Governor had sent a proposition to Gen. Burnside to surrender the State. The news of the capture of New-Orleans caused much rejoicing in Gen. Banks' Army, and a salute was fired at Harrisonburgh on Tuesday in honor of the event. Jackson's movements led to the supposition that he was preparing to retreat from his position near the Shenandoah.

A later dispatch from Gen. Banks' command gives the probable rebel strength at Gordonsville as only four brigades, numbering not over fifteen thousand men—Gen. Longstreet, with his command, having gone to Yorktown. Gen. Edward Johnson, formerly an officer in the National army, was said to be a few miles from Staunton, but it was considered probable that he would reinforce Jackson, on the Blue Ridge.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of the 29th ult. announces that Gen. Fremont was on that day to leave Wheeling for the interior of Western Virginia.

Dispatches to the Cincinnati papers represent that Tuscumbia was evacuated by Col. Turchin, who held the town with the Nineteenth Illinois Regiment, because three thousand rebels were approaching to attack him. Before retiring he laid the town in ashes.

Saturday's Nashville *Union* learns from a gentleman who left Pittsburgh Landing last Tuesday, that there was every indication that the rebels were evacuating Corinth, and that they were sending away all their heavy ordnance, &c., to Grand Junction, forty miles distant. Our soldiers are in the highest spirits, and eager for another fight. The rebels displayed the most revolting barbarity in their attack on Sunday morning, when they surprised Gen. Grant's force. *They cut the throats of sick soldiers, as they lay in their tents*, and mutilated their prisoners and unarmed men with their heavy cane knives!

The St. Louis papers publish full official reports of the battle at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, beginning with that of Maj.-Gen. Curtis, and followed by those of Maj.-Gen. Sigel—Col. P. J. Osterhaus commanding the First Division, Gen. Asboth commanding the Second Division, Col. Jeff. C. Davis commanding the Third Division, and Col. E. A. Carr commanding the Fourth Division. Gen. Curtis states that the total killed, wounded and missing, of the National force, was 1,351.

The wife and family of Parson Brownlow, and also the wife of Congressman Maynard, arrived at Fortress Monroe, by flag of truce from Norfolk, on Tuesday. They report that all the Union families in East Tennessee had been ordered by proclamation to leave within thirty-six hours, and that eighteen hundred Union men left for Kentucky a week ago last Friday. They further state, what seems almost incredible, that of a party of four hundred attempting to leave, one hundred had been killed.

An order is to be promulgated this week at the different navy-yards, forbidding officials to furnish information for publication by the Press, particularly as to the building, armament, power, or destination of vessels.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a memorial from the New-York Chamber of Commerce, in reference to taxation, was presented. Mr. Wade, of Ohio, from the Committee on the Conduct of the War, made a report relative to the barbarous treatment of our wounded and dead soldiers at Manassas, by the rebels. It confirms fully the reports which have, from time to time, been given to the public regarding the manner in which the rebels mutilated the bodies of our dead, and committed other atrocities. A bill for the better organization of the Adjutant-General's Department, was introduced and referred. The resolution introduced by Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, relative to the arrest and imprisonment of citizens of Kentucky, was taken up, and Mr. Powell made a speech against the substitute proposed by Mr. Wilson on Tuesday. The matter was not disposed of when the morning hour expired, and the Confiscation bill was considered. The debate upon it was continued until the adjournment. A motion made by Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania, to refer the whole matter to a Select Committee, was negatived, 22 to 16.

In the House, two bills were introduced by Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, one to confiscate rebel property, and to provide for the payment of the expenses of the rebellion, and the other to free the slaves of all rebels who have taken up arms against the Government. They were referred to the Select Committee having these matters under consideration. Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, asked leave to introduce a resolution inquiring by what authority Gen. Hunter had issued an order to emancipate slaves, but objection was made. The resolution reported from the Committee on Government Contracts, was then again considered. After various propositions had been submitted and rejected, the resolution as originally reported by the Committee, was adopted, 123 to 28. A number of other resolutions submitted by the Committee were adopted—among them one censuring Ex-Secretary Cameron in severe terms. The vote on this was 79 to 45. A resolution censuring Secretary Welles was rejected, 72 to 45. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Pacific Railroad bill, but made but little progress on it before the adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

One hundred and one wounded soldiers are to arrive by steamer, this afternoon, from Newbern and Yorktown. They are on their way to their homes in the New-England States, and will be entertained for a short time at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway.

Pursuant to a lengthy call of an organization styling itself "The Society for the Protection of Business," about fifty proprietors of concert saloons, restaurants, breweries, etc., assembled at 3 P. M. yesterday, in Pythagoras Hall, and permanently organized with Dr. J. Korn as President; Otto Baass, Vice-President; Friedrich Feddeke, Treasurer, and Charles Mueller, Secretary, for the purpose of legally resisting the operation of the act known as the "Pretty Waiter Girl law." A Committee, consisting of Messrs. Falk, Kassfang and Kilo, was appointed to select advocates to defend any members of the Association who might practically come within the reach of the act in question. The name of James T. Brady, Esq., was urged as the leading counsel to be employed, and Mr. Stallknecht was also pressed as assistant attorney on the score of his business connection with relatives of eminent State and City officers. The regular contribution of members was fixed at $5, and a considerable sum was collected on the spot. After the distribution of an address in German and English, several thousand copies of which are to be widely scattered, the Society adjourned, to meet again at the call of the President. During the session, Dr. Korn stated, that in a recent interview on the subject, Mr. Brady had expressed doubts of the constitutionality of portions of the obnoxious Act, but at the same time, avowed imperfect knowledge of its provisions, and advised a withdrawal, for the present, of the saloon waiter-girls, as such. The matter occasions great excitement.

The Germans of this City, to the number of three or four hundred, assembled last evening at the Steuben House, Bowery, for the purpose of uniting in the movement now prevalent in the great cities of the West, with the view to the presentation of a national testimonial to Gen. Franz Sigel. Andreas Willmann was made permanent President, Dr. Tellkampf, Vice-President; Friedrich Kuehne, Treasurer; George Knepper, Recording, and Dr. Welcker, Corresponding Secretary, and a Financial Committee of six was chosen, with power to make their number seven. A series of resolutions declaring adhesion to the Sigel movement and adopting the ten cent subscription system, while also accepting larger contributions, was passed, and a financial plan arranged. Eloquent and able addresses were then made by Messrs. Friedrich Kapp, Dr. Reinhold Solger, Dr. Foerch and Friedrich Frankenheimer, and at an advanced hour, the meeting, with prolonged cheering, adjourned. The hall was tastefully and effectively decorated. Above the speaker's rostrum, hung a fine portrait of Sigel, wreathed with laurels, roses and evergreens, and draped beneath were the American colors and the black, gold and red or tricolor of the German Republic of 1848-9. The friends of the movement believe that a very large sum will be realized and placed unconditionally at Sigel's disposal to facilitate his future career, now cramped by poverty.

Col. Jennison, who has been released from confinement, after giving bonds to the amount of $20,000, addressed some of his German admirers in St. Louis a few evenings since. He declared that his arrest was prompted simply by political motives, and that he had resigned his position only because he could not serve under the Generals appointed to command Kansas troops.

Charles Beresford, according to the Rochester *Union*, presumptive heir to an Irish peerage and a rich estate, is on trial in that city, charged with obtaining goods by false representations.

The Hackley contract matter was again before Justice Barnard, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, yesterday, in respect to the proposed order therein. Counsel for some of the defendants, not exactly understanding it, desired a postponement, which was granted until to-day. At General Term of the Common Pleas the power of the Board of Health to make contracts, &c., was discussed in the case of Gregory *vs.* The Mayor, &c., on appeal. The action was originally brought to recover, by the plaintiff as assignee, under a contract made with the Board of Health for cleaning sinks and privies in certain portions of the City. The General Term of the Supreme Court have now rendered decision in a case of some interest in respect to the rights of married women, which was reported in the Times when on argument some time since. The opinion will be found in the law column.

There was continued buoyancy in the Stock Market, with a further rise in United States securities, and an advance of 1 ℔ cent. in New-York Central and some of the Western Railways. The market for Money easy at 5@6 ℔ cent. Exchange 112½@112⅝. Gold 102@102¼, and firm.

Flour was in good request yesterday, and was again dearer. Wheat and Corn attracted more attention at somewhat firmer rates. Provisions were in fair demand; Mess Pork closed higher. A livelier inquiry prevailed for Groceries, Smoked Herring, Tallow and Spirits Turpentine, the latter article at advanced figures. Metals, Oils, Seeds, Tobacco, Codfish, Mackerel, Fruit, Hemp and Foreign Liquors were quiet. The freight engagements were to a fair extent, with 547 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock markets have been active during the past week. Beeves numbered 3,923, or 1,100 less than last week. They were early sold out at 1¢c. advance, or from 7c. to 8½c. ℔ lb. for the four quarters. They were sold on Monday and Tuesday. Veals are plenty and cheap. Sheep are scarce and 50c. higher, or 4½c.@4¾c. ℔ lb., when shorn. Hogs are too plenty for warm weather. The best sell at less than 4c. ℔ lb., live weight.

* * *

The President and the Arrest of Gen. Stone.—The President declares himself solely responsible for the arrest of Gen. Stone. It was only the other day he assumed the responsibility of the arrest of Mr. Pierce Butler and others, effected by the direction of the Secretary of War. This is not only just and characteristic, but it is satisfying. We have heard much of intrigues about the State and War Departments, to procure the imprisonment of suspected men, solely to indulge private malice or to serve a personal end. We have been told that Gen. McClellan sacrificed Gen. Stone, to avoid the odium of his own bad Generalship. All this we now know to be the coinage of fancy. Whatever has been done of this kind has been done by President Lincoln himself, whose character is fortunately beyond all suspicion of partiality, injustice or oppression. When the time comes, we shall no doubt find that, whoever has been wrong, the President has been right.

The War a War of the People against the Aristocracy.

The time has come, in the rapid progress of events, for the Northern people to consider seriously their policy of reconstruction. Victories on the battle-field, capture of forts and batteries, the surrender of large cities and the military occupation of States as large as European kingdoms, are all very well—they are indispensible, but they offer no solution of the final question, "How to reconstruct the Union?" We shall, it is true, conquer the South; we shall break up her armies and take possession of her cities; we *can* hold her as a conquered province, but it would be as Russia holds Poland, or as England held Ireland in the time of Cromwell. It might, indeed, be a necessary state of things, but it would be one very repugnant to American feelings, very dangerous to our own liberties, and unsuited to our institutions and our Constitution. It is necessary for us, if possible, to have an American Union again. How shall we bring it about out of this chaos of contending forces, and this storm of civil wrath and mutual bitterness? This is the important question for us now. The answer we believe to be found in the very conditions of the problem—a solution, too, of the most hopeful nature—What is it, this war? We must never forget that it is not a war of sections, nor of parties. It is a *class war*. It is an ambitious insurrection of a powerful aristocracy *for themselves*. It is a war of the rich, in the interest of the rich, and is really against the poor and the middle class. It is the gentlemen's rebellion. It arose with the upper class, it is borne by them, it is forced upon others by their power. They are offering their wealth like water for it. The Southern aristocracy are now a compact, absolute military despotism—such as the world has seldom seen—able with the energy, ability and means of a few hundred thousand men to control the lives and destinies of millions who have no heart or interest in the struggle. It will be noticed that the aristocracies of the world everywhere sympathize with this powerful class. A large portion of the aristocratic interest of England knows instinctively that the struggle in the United States is only a type of the contest waging in Great Britain between the few and the many. Every day reveals some new proof of the nature of our civil war—that it is a war of classes. We find, as one battle after another occurs, that the rank and file in the Southern armies have little interest in the struggle. They surrender by the ten thousand—they yield strong positions at the first motion of a charge—they give up forts and islands which might hold out for months—they desert and mutiny. Even their own papers state that men are forced into the army at the point of the bayonet. The private soldiers invariably assure our men that they would gladly take the oath of allegiance; they are sick of the war, and sorry that they ever went into it. But with the officers—"the gentlemen," (so called)—it is quite another story. These are always determined and bitter. They hate the Yankes, they detest the Union. Whenever thay can, they burn their cotton, desert their homes, and abandon their estates. They have sworn an undying hostility to our Government, and neither peace nor pardon would mollify them.

After many battles with the yeomanry of the South, who have shown themselves indifferent and without heart in the contest, we at length encountered the best blood of the Cotton States at Shiloh—the aristocracy, with their deluded followers. On that bloody field, the Southern aristocracy struck its mightiest blow—fiercely and boldly, no one will deny—and there it was crushed. From these men—the leaders, the rich and the powerful—we expect no submission. We give them credit for desperate valor and the unconquerable spirit of resistance. What is to be our policy, then? Clearly, to introduce the wedge at the South between the aristocracy and the people. We must make the masses see that we war for them, against the slaveholders and the privileged classes.

Our Generals have been strangely blind to this most palpable duty. They have courted the gentlemen and ignored the laborers and the under classes. They have flattered "sovereign States," paroled officers, protected class-privileges, and returned the sword to brave commanders, while the rank and file have been igneminiously imprisoned. The truth is, the very reverse was our duty. If it were possible at this moment to billet every Southern private, a prisoner in our hands, on a Northern family, and take his parole of honor, and to shut every officer in a close-walled military prison, it would be the obvious and wisest policy. We should make it understood, in every way, that we make war for the deluded and oppressed many against the few; that we are the friends of the Southern people, but the enemies of the traitorous aristocracy. No sword should be returned to a rebel officer, however brave; no parole granted; no unnecessary courtesies should be offered. But wherever we can do a kind service to the rank and file, to the mechanics, the laborers, or the petty farmers, we should go out of our way to do it. We could wish that the President might address a Proclamation to the masses of the South, as deluded and wronged by the upper classes. Let us have it palpable to the world that this is an Aristocratic Revolution; that we are for the Democracy against an oppressive slaveholding class. In this view we consider it a great mistake that the first bill for confiscation should have contemplated an indiscriminate confiscation of the property of all rebels. Mr. Sherman's amendment showed that he appreciates the true character of this war. He would distinguish between the deceived and deluded multitude and the aristocracy and office-holders. Let the latter bleed, and the former escape. If we confiscate slaves, let it be for no higher reason than that they are the necessary basis of the Southern aristocracy. They are the patents of nobility for Southern noblemen. If we do away with chattelism, and there are no permanent class distinctions south of Mason and Dixon's line, strike at the office-holders and the military leaders, but protect the common people.

These are the principles of the amended bill, and they agree entirely with the line of policy here sketched out. With this method of treatment, the Government would at once create a strong Union Party at the South, committed of necessity to the Union, and bitterly opposed to the traitorous aristocracy. By wise legislation in this direction, with the spread of information among the ignorant masses of the Gulf States, and most of all, through immigration of Northern farmers and mechanics, we should at length have a Democracy at the South worthy of the name, who could crush in the outset any future treasonable conspiracies of the corrupted aristocracy.

The News from New-Orleans.

The news we receive from the rebels concerning New-Orleans is a remarkable medley, and the only fact that appears in it clear and certain is that the city is really in our possession. The fleet passed Fort Jackson just a week ago this morning, and by noon of next day it appeared before the Crescent City. A demand for the surrender of the city was immediately made by the commander of the naval squadron, which the rebel General refused to comply with; but immediately after his refusal, he and his forces evacuated the city, and fled northward by railroad, nearly a hundred miles. Commodore Farragut, instead of opening fire upon the rebellious city, then entered into a correspondence with the civil authorities, the result of which is not told; but the terms of the dispatch we give this morning, dated Mobile, Sunday, indicate that the city functionaries were trying to induce our naval commander to ask *them* to surrender the city; and the only thing they seemed to fear was that he would not renew his demand. It is said that "*he promised* the Mayor's Secretary, who visited the fleet by flag of truce, *that he would make a renewed demand* for the surrender of the city; but," alas! "he has not done so up to this hour, 5 o'clock" (Sunday.) That certainly looks exceedingly like a parallel to the authentic tale of Capt. Scott's coon, whose anxiety to avoid the bullets of the huntsman led him to invite himself down from the tree—a historical narrative, well known and much admired by all Orleanians. But if Commodore Farragut had not repeated his demand for a capitulation by 5 o'clock, it is probable he did so by 5½ o'clock; or, more likely still, the Mayor, waiving all needless ceremony in the matter, chivalrously took the initiative, and offered to give up what he knew he could not keep. For the Richmond papers, of Monday morning, definitely proclaimed to the startled rebels of the capital, and in the ears of Jeff. Davis himself, that "New-Orleans was in the possession of the enemy." The latest of our dispatches concerning the city is from Mobile, Monday, and that announces the evacuation of all the fortifications erected for the defence of New-Orleans on the lake in its rear—so that, from the battered forts, sixty miles below the city, to the point to which Lovell retreated, eighty miles above it, there was nowhere an enemy who offered any resistance. No mention is made in any of the dispatches of Gen. Ben. Butler, who was in chief command of the whole expedition, military and naval; and it is evident that he was not with the fleet when it appeared before the city, as, if he had been, the negotiations for capitulation would have been carried on by and with him, instead of Commodore Farragut. It is very likely that Farragut was waiting for his appearance from Friday, when the first demand for surrender was made, until Sunday night at five o'clock, when the second demand had not yet been sent to the anxious Mayor. It was understood, however, that Gen. Butler was to approach New-Orleans, with the Army of Occupation, by way of the Lakes, reduce the fortifications on their shores, and march to the possession of the City *via* the famous Shell Road; and this view is confirmed by our special dispatch from Washington this morning. If he reached his point of debarkation by Sunday or Monday of this week, however, as he must have done, he would find no hostile batteries or forts lining the shore, as the rebels themselves had destroyed them all; and the way would be clear for a triumphal march into the greatest city of rebeldom. By this route (*i. e.* by Lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain) our vessels could keep up free communication with the city; and if the forts on the Lower Mississippi were not reduced, they will now be cut off from supplies, and a speedy surrender is inevitable. They were only of value as defences to the city; and that being in our hands, it is better not to waste powder on their destruction, but to preserve as much of them as possible for our own uses. But we shall have authentic details concerning the whole affair before many days, as a steamer was doubtless dispatched North as soon as the work was completed. In the meantime, the rebel dispatches we already have, leave no doubt of the fact that our forces are in actual possession of the city.

The rebels, it would seem, propose making another stand—probably a "desperate stand"—for the defence of the capital of the State. Baton Rouge is 120 miles above New-Orleans, on the eastern bank of the river; and the rebel steamboats, at the lastest advices, were running with the rebel troops, stores and ordnance to Manchac, fifteen miles below that place, while the forces of Gen. Lovell were said to have fled to Tangapaho, which is within supporting distance of the capital, to its northeast. The rebel papers mentioned last Summer that Baton Rouge and Manchac had been strongly fortified. as an extra safeguard in case the fall of New-Orleans, that impossible event, should possibly happen. They hope here not only to defend the State Capital, but also to prevent the advance of our steamers into the rich cotton valley of the Red River. But, if all their gunboats that were not captured by us were burned by themselves, they must have a poor hope now of preserving the capital, or any part of the State, or of the Mississippi Valley. Gov. Moore, of Louisiana, will doubtless soon be added to the list of fugitive rebel Governors.

The Legislative Address.

In other columns we give place to the manifesto addressed by the representatives of all parties in the State Legislature to their constituents. It recites a clear and comprehensive narrative of the events which have carried the country into the vortex of revolution, with the comment necessary to give a true interpretation to a history so pregnant with results, and so directly bearing upon the reorganization of party, and the future political condition of the country. The authors of this paper place the responsibility of the war, not directly upon the slaveholders, but upon the political leaders of the South, reluctant to part with the control of the National Administration. The election of Mr. Lincoln was the signal of rebellion, not because it endangered the interests of Slavery, but because it placed the Government in Northern hands, with the patronage needful to perpetuate the possession. Against the political leaders of the South, the address would have all the penalties of treason directed; it calls for a moderate scheme of confiscation applicable to the slaveholder, as a too willing accessory to rebellion, but has no punishment to urge against the ignorant and deluded rag-tag and bob-tail of Southern society, who have composed the heroic armies of the revolt. The Administration of Mr. Lincoln, both in its conduct of domestic and foreign affairs, meets with the entire approval of the signers. They find it their duty to support the President's plan of emancipation, the policy of abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia, and in general to lend their cordial concurrence to the conservative line of conduct which Mr. Lincoln and his leading advisers have marked out for themselves. The restoration of the Union, the enforcement of the Constitution and laws, are the objects of the war. The President, in the view of these gentlemen, is laboring wisely and bravely to promote those objects, and the people of New-York are engaged to be his loyal and steadfast auxiliaries.

The value of the present movement can only be judged by reference to the antecedents of the persons who share in it. Twenty-one names are of Republicans, elected by a strictly partisan vote; forty-five are Republicans and twenty-two Democrats, elected on Union tickets; and one a Democrat chosen as such. Of twenty-nine Senators and Assemblymen, whose names are not affixed to the address, about one-third are said to have been absent from Albany at the time the declaration was determined upon and signed. A majority of the remainder were Republicans; the names of only nine Democrats, whether absent or dissenting, failing to appear at the foot of the document. This extraordinary concord amounts practically to unanimity. The obligations of party are thrown aside by the Legislature, in order that those of patriotism may be more perfectly assumed; and what is more to the purpose, and what must afford the President the heartiest satisfaction, is, that this able paper obviously represents the sentiments of nine-tenths of the population of New-York. In fact, no act of the Legislature more thoroughly expresses the will of its constituency than this timely, noble, and patriotic manifesto.

* * *

Rebel Treatment of our Fallen Soldiers.—The report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, in reference to the atrocities perpetrated by the rebels upon the bodies of our soldiers who have fallen in battle shows, in its true colors, the character of the parties to the contest we are waging. By the rules of modern warfare the moment a man has fallen he is entitled to all the care that an enemy is able to bestow upon its soldiers similarly situated; and if death ensues, to all the rites of Christian sepulture. The rule is based upon the fact that modern wars are waged, not to wreak personal hate or vengeance, but to vindicate a principle or alleged necessity of State. The moment a soldier, from any cause, ceases to be a combatant, his person is respected, according to well-established and humane laws. It is only savages that burn at the stake; tear out and devour the heart of a victim, as the highest manifestation of infernal prowess and hate; display in ferocious triumph mutilated remains; convert skulls into goblets, human jaws into spurs for cavalry riders; or strip the flesh from the bones, to carve on the latter ghastly devices and mementoes of the fight. But many of these, and still greater outrages, are asserted by the present Committee to have been committed upon those of our soldiers who fell at Bull Run, and careful examination, it is stated, shows that in every important engagement gross outrages against humanity have been committed.

It should be remarked, however, that the report of the Committee confines itself to a general statement of results; and presents none of the evidence that led to the revolting conclusions arrived at. While, therefore, in the absence of actual testimony, we are willing to hold in abeyance all extreme opinions on this matter, it must still be confessed that there are many elements of Southern society and education that are calculated to give this barbarous *bent* to the Southern character. Slavery has begotten in the minds of the ruling caste a thorough contempt for the persons of the inferior one, and the same feeling of contempt is naturally transferred to whoever stands in hostile relations to it. Slavery surely tends to brutalize the mind, trampling as it does upon every sentiment of pity, humanity, or justice. We must remember, too, that the civilization of the South is a composite one, made up of Caucasian and African elements, and that it displays the very worst features in the natures of each—arrogance, imperiousness and brutality on one side, resulting from strength; and timidity, cunning, treachery and desire for revenge on the other, from a sense of weakness. Where two races come together, and in the most intimate of all relations, as the mixture of color shows, the higher falls much more than the inferior ascends. Southern character is composite like Southern society—infinitely boastful, vainglorious; full of dash, without endurance; treacherous, cunning, timid and revengeful. We must expect to see this civilization display its true character on every occasion. We stand aghast, but we can, at present, do no more. The spectacle will not e forgotten band will sink deep into the hearts of our people. It will be to the North an irresistible argument for the superiority of its own institutions, and of their value as the bases of our Government. It will not render us less humane, but will add infinitely to the value of our cause.

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Military Police for Southern Cities.—The rebel leaders count largely upon the aid they are presently to receive from the climate in repelling the Union armies. The occupation of New-Orleans cannot, they believe, continue longer than June, because of the Summer heat, malaria, and fevers, to which Northern troops will be exposed; and as last Fall they argued that if they could only hold out until Winter, Europe would come to their assistance, so they now persuade themselves that Summer will bring to their redemption that tremendous destroyer, the yellow fever.

It is not to be doubted that with the coming Summer sickness will very seriously affect the usefulness of our unacclimated soldiery in the South. On the Atlantic, as on the Gulf shores, billous diseases will make sad havoc among rank and file; and if the yellow fever appear, as it is likely to, such places as New-Orleans and Mobile will be wholly untenable. It will be for the Secretary of War to meet this difficulty. The only means seems at this moment to be the enrollment and arming of the negroes in the various cities we may hold on the coast, furnishing them with white officers of skill and accustomed to the climate, who shall drill and discipline them, and exert over them a proper military control. We know no reason why the preservation of order may not be safely intrusted to this class of persons. They have been employed in the ranks by the rebels themselves; they make good and tractable soldiers; the English have no better troops in the West Indies; and we can safely reckon not only on their fidelity, but on their immunity from climatic diseases.

The subject, we are happy to see, is engaging the attention of the Government. A communication, in another column, from our Port Royal correspondent, shows that the temper of the blacks has been tested, by the direction of the War Department, and they have shown an unexpected alacrity in volunteering to bear arms, and do their devoir in field or garrison. Of this chivalrous mood—for chivalry in South Carolina is not, it seems, a thing of color—the Government cannot too promptly avail itself. All the time between this and the dog-days will be needed to organize and discipline these Hamitic police brigades.

* * *

Operations in the Virginia Valley—The Progress of Gen. Banks.—The rapid advance of Gen. Banks down the Valley of Virginia has brought him near Staunton, the capital of the valley region. Situated as the place is on the Central Railroad, the control of that important line of communication is thus placed in Union hands, so that the progress of Fremont on the west, parallel with Gen. Banks' movement, will be secured from interruption. We are, of course, without knowledge of the plans governing the course of Gen. Banks, and equally, of course, can violate no rule in repeating the common impression, that the Southward march of this column will terminate at Staunton, and that following the line of the railroad through Rockfish Gap, Gen. Banks will soon coöperate with the designs of Gen. McDowell in Eastern Virginia. The valley below Staunton is extremely broken by irregular spurs of the Alleghanies. There would be no profit in pursuing a long march through that difficult country, on a path leading persistently away from the scene of active operations on the coast, without leading to the great battle-ground in the Southwest. The army, so misdirected, would simply be so much strength lost, at a moment when all strength should be exerted in a decisive and final blow at the head of rebellion. A turn to the eastward may involve a contest for a passage over the Blue Ridge, where the rebel army will have capital natural advantages in making a stand; but this danger surmounted, the whole of Eastern Virginia is at the feet of the Union General. From Charlottesville he may move directly on Richmond, simultaneously with McDowell; or, following the Orange and Alexandria road, he may seize Lynchburgh and the Tennessee Railroad. These temptations doubtless indicate the track to be taken by this enterprising Yankee General.

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The Commanders of the New-Orleans Expedition.—The merit of capturing New-Orleans will only be apportioned when we receive the official accounts. It is so common, however, to hear the achievement ascribed wholly to "Porter's Mortar Flotilla," that it is well worth while to recall that the expedition was composed only partially of mortar-boats; a very powerful squadron of men-of-war, under command of Capt. Theodorus Bailey, constituting a very material portion. Of the entire naval expedition, composed of these two divisions, the command was in the hands of Capt. Farragut. The details will probably show that the credit is to be divided equitably between Farragut, Bailey and Porter

The Arrest of Col. Jennison.

Leavenworth, Tuesday, April [illegible]

A circular just published by Gen. Sturgis, says that the arrest of Col. Jennison was the result of representations made by Lieut.-Col. D. R. Anthony, of his own regiment, and Col. Geo. W. Deitzler, his immediate commanding officer, and was made at the earnest solicitation of this latter officer, who, in his appeal to me of the 15th inst., demands his immediate arrest, and charges him with the most grave and serious crimes known to military law.

Hiram Rich, an old resident of the West, and for a number of years sutler at Fort Leavenworth, died suddenly yesterday morning, of apoplexy.

The river at this point is at a stand, and the banks full. The weather is pleasant.

The Pennsylvania Troops.

Harrisburgh, Penn., Wednesday, April 30.

Gov. Curtin has ordered that "Shiloh" be inscribed on the banner of the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, and "Falmouth, Va.," on that of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, in acknowledgment of their gallantry at the battles of those places.

The Governor has received the most gratifying intelligence from Yorktown in relation to the perfected arrangements for the care and prompt transportation of the killed and wounded Pennsylvania soldiers to points within the State. The floating hospital will accommodate over 300 patients, and can reach Philadelphia *viâ* the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, avoiding the roughness of a sea voyage. Surgeon-Gen. Smith says that Pennsylvania is the only State on the Peninsula fully prepared for every emergency.

The Ship Mont Blanc.

Boston, Wednesday, April 30.

The ship *Mont Blanc* is full of water. Vessel and cargo will be a total loss.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A Congressional Vote of Censure Against Ex-Secretary Cameron.

Secretary Welles Exonerated in the Matter of Contracts.

Official Proof of the Rebel Barbarities at Manassas.

Arrival of Fugitives from East Tennessee.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 30.

CENSURE OF SECRETARY CAMERON.

The House adopted the resolutions reported by the Van Wyck Corruption Committee, censuring Ex-Secretary of War CAMERON, but excusing Secretary WELLES from censure. Can the President allow a man with such a brand upon him to go as representative of the Government to the Court of the Czar?

FUGITIVES FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

The families of PARSON BROWNLOW and Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, M. C., arrived here to-day from Tennessee, via Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, under flag of truce. They report that thousands of Union men are flying from Eastern Tennessee to the Union lines, to escape impressment. KIRBY SMITH is the rebel Chief and Military Dictator in that region. If he is not captured already, he will soon be on his way toward the Gulf a double-quick.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

A letter received here from a gentleman high in authority in Tennessee, contains the following:

"Say to the Postmaster-General that we are succeeding beyond our most sanguine expectations. As soon as the rebel army is driven beyond the limits of Tennessee, the State will stand for the Union by an overwhelming majority. I hope the Government will be impressed with the absolute necessity of the army entering East Tennessee. They are murdering and plundering our people by thousands. Their acts of inhumanity and barbarity are without parallel." The letter concludes: "Great God, is there no relief for that people?" The Post-office Department has reopened the following offices in Tennessee: Murfreesboro', Springfield and Franklin.

REBEL BARBARITIES AT BULL RUN.

The Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War have made a report in regard to the barbarous treatment by the rebels at Manassas of the remains of officers and soldiers of the United States killed in battle there. They examined a number of witnesses, whose testimony is submitted. The facts disclosed are of a repulsive, shocking and painful character.

The Committee say in conclusion:

"The members of your Committee might content themselves by leaving this testimony to the Senate and the people, without a word of comment, but when the enemies of a just and generous Government are attempting to excite the sympathy of disloyal men in our own country, to solicit the aid of foreign Governments by the grossest misrepresentations of the objects of the war and of the conduct of the officers and soldiers of the Republic, this, the most startling evidence of their insincerity and inhumanity, deserves some notice at our hands.

History will be examined in vain for a parallel to this rebellion against a good Government, long prepared for by ambitious men, who were made doubly sure of success by the aid and counsel of former Administrations, and by the belief that their plans were unobserved by a magnanimous people. They precipitated the war at a moment when the General Government had just been changed, under circumstances of astounding perfidy, without a single reasonable ground of complaint, and in the face of repeated manifestations of moderation and peace on the part of the President and his friends. They took up arms and declared that they would never surrender until their rebellion had been recognized or the institutions established by our fathers had been destroyed. The people of the loyal States, at last convinced that they could preserve their liberties only by an appeal to the God of Battles, rushed to the standard of the Republic, in response to the call of the Chief Magistrate.

Every step of this monstrous treason has been marked by violence and crime. No transgression has been too great, no wrong too startling for its leaders. They disregarded the sanctity of the oaths they had taken to support the Constitution. They repudiated all their obligations to the people of the Free States. They deceived and betrayed their own fellow-citizens, and crowded their armies with forced levies. They drove from their midst all who would not yield to their despotism, or filled their prisons with men who would not enlist under their flag.

They have crowned the rebellion by the perpetration of deeds scarcely known even to savage warfare. The investigations of your Committee have established this fact beyond controversy. The witnesses called before us were men of undoubted veracity and character. Some of them occupy high positions in the army, and others high positions in civil life, differing in political sentiments. Their evidence presents a remarkable concurrence of opinion and of judgment. Our fellow-countrymen, heretofore sufficiently impressed by the generosity and forbearance of the Government of the United States, and by the barbarous character of the crusade against it, will be shocked by the statements of these unimpeached and unimpeachable witnesses; and foreign nations must, with one accord, however they have hesitated heretofore, consign to lasting odium the authors of crimes which, in all their details, exceed the worst excesses of the Sepoys of India.

Inhumanity to the living has been the leading trait of the rebel leaders, but it was reserved for your Committee to disclose, as a concerted system, their insults to the wounded, and their mutilation and desecration of the gallant dead. Our soldiers taken prisoners, in honorable battle, have been subjected to the most shameful treatment. All the considerations that inspire chivalric emotions and generous consideration for brave men have been disregarded. It is almost beyond belief that the men fighting in such a cause as ours, and sustained by a Government which, in the midst of violence and treachery, has given repeated evidences of its indulgence, should have been subjected to treatment never before resorted to by one foreign nation in a conflict with another. All the courtesies of professional and civil life seem to have been discarded. Gen. BEAUREGARD himself, who on a very recent occasion, boasted that he had been controlled by human feelings, after the battle of Bull Run, coolly proposed to hold Gen. RICKETTS as a hostage for one of the murderous privateers, and the rebel surgeons disdained intercourse and communication with our own surgeons taken in honorable battle. The outrages upon the dead will revive the recollections of the cruelties to which savage tribes subject their prisoners. They were buried, in many cases, naked, with their faces downward. They were left to decay in the open air, their bones being carried off as trophies—sometimes, as the testimony proves, to be used as personal adornments; and one witness deliberately avers that the head of one of our most gallant officers was cut off by a Secessionist, to be turned into a drinking cup on the occasion of his marriage. Monstrous as this revelation may appear to be, your Committee have been informed that, during the last two weeks, the skull of a Union soldier has been exhibited in the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, which had been converted to such a purpose, and which had been found on the person of one of the rebel prisoners [illegible] The statement of Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, is most interesting. It confirms the worst reports [illegible] our noble soldiers and conclusively proves that the body of [illegible] in the volunteer [illegible] to add that this hyena [illegible] honored corpse was because the rebels believed it to be the body of Col. SLOCUM, against whom they were infuriated for having displayed so much courage and chivalry in forcing his regiment fearlessly and bravely upon them.

These disclosures, establishing as they incontestably do, the constant inhumanity of the rebel leaders, will be read with sorrow and indignation by the people of the loyal States. They should inspire these people to renewed exertions to protect our country from the restoration to power of such men. They should, and we believe they will, arouse the disgust and horror of foreign nations against this unholy rebellion. Let it be our duty, nevertheless, to furnish a continued contrast to such barbarities and crimes. Let us persevere in the good work of maintaining the authority of the Constitution and of refusing to imitate the monstrous practices we have been called upon to investigate.

Your Committee beg to say, in conclusion, that they have not yet been enabled to gather testimony in regard to the additional inquiry suggested by the resolution of the Senate, whether Indian savages have been employed by the rebels in military service against the Government of the United States, and how such warfare has been conducted by said savages, but that they have taken proper steps to attend to this important duty.

(Signed,) B. F. WADE, Chairman.

GEN. SHERMAN PROMOTED.

Brig.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN was to-day nominated Major-General of Volunteers, at the special request of Gen. HALLECK, for distinguished gallantry and generalship at Pittsburgh. It will be remembered he became successor to Gen. ANDERSON in October last in the Department of Kentucky and Tennessee, and resigned that command because he would not meet the expectations of the then Secretary of War by advancing into Tennessee with only 20,000 badly armed and illy-disciplined men. When asked what force was needed, he replied that before an efficient advance on the several lines proposed could be safely made, there should be 200,000 men in the Department. This reply was made the subject of severe comments by the Press, but his friends say that subsequent events have shown the wisdom of the estimate.

AN APPOINTMENT.

WM. ALLEN BRYAN, Esq., of Virginia, nephew of Gov. JAMES BARBOUR, has been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Inspection of the Post-office Department.

CONFISCATION IN THE SENATE.

The vote in the Senate, refusing, by four majority, to refer the subject of the confiscation of rebel property to a select Committee, was regarded as a test vote between the friends and opponents of the measure, and a triumph of the former.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.

The Secretary of the United States Senate reports a detailed statement, prepared in obedience to the twentieth section of the act of the 26th of August, 1842, of the payments from the Contingent Fund of the Senate, during the year ending Dec. 2, 1861, the payments having been approved by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. The amounts of the several appropriations for the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, unexpended at the close of the year above-mentioned, were:

For building	$75,469 56
For lithographing and engraving	10,492 78
For stationery	2,000 00
For newspapers	3,000 00
For *Congressional Globe*, and binding the same	21,300 00
For reporting proceedings	12,000 00
For Clerks to Committee and Pages, horses and carriages	12,500 00
For Capitol Police	2,200 00
For heating and ventilating apparatus	12,000 00
For miscellaneous items	2,254 00

A BUREAU OF CLOTHING.

Senator WILSON's bill, reported back to the Senate yesterday, to create a Bureau of Clothing, is very much needed, mainly because the amount of work for the single item of clothing is enormous, and has been executed by the Quartermaster-General, the duties of whose Department with such an army as we have now in the field, outside of clothing, are large enough out of which to create several Bureaus; but the mistake in the bill is that the bureau is created in the Quartermaster's Department, and is subject to the direction of the Quartermaster-General. It should be independent of that Department, and under the control of an honest man who has thorough knowledge of that important and expensive branch of business.

ADVICE GRATIS.

If the Administration should not in all cases meet the expectations of the country, the failure will not be for want of volunteer advice on the war, financial and Slavery question, numerous letters proffering it being constantly received from all parts of the United States, and even from foreign lands.

SMUGGLING UNPROFITABLE.

It is not probable that smuggling goods into Virginia from the Chesapeake Bay and adjacent waters will much longer be profitable speculations. The numerous recent captures show that the revenue regulations are strictly enforced.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Commander WM. ROGERS TAYLOR has received preparatory orders from the Navy Department for the command of the *Housatonic*. SAMUEL B. RATHBONE, of New-York, has been appointed Acting-Master. DAVID MCARTHUR has been appointed Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and commanded to the United States steamer *Connecticut*. F. JOSSELYN has been appointed Acting-Master, and ordered to the Washington Navy-yard. JOHN O. ORMOND, Master's Mate, has been promoted to Acting-Master.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

The House devoted most of to-day in debating the Pacific Railroad bill.

LOYALTY IN ALEXANDRIA.

Some of the citizens of Alexandria are putting on loyal airs, and asking that the Government release them from the restraint consequent upon the existence of Martial law. From all the evidence obtained by our troops, stationed at that place since the murder of young ELLSWORTH, there are a large number of the citizens of Alexandria who are rank Secessionists, and are not entitled to be released from that bondage into which they voluntarily plunged themselves. Every loyal citizen of Alexandria is safer while Martial law exists there, and until the traitorous Government at Richmond abandons its piratical flag and submits to the Constitutional Government at Washington.

THE RATE OF DEPOSITS.

Deposits on temporary loan account have been received from the New-York Clearing-house Banks at five per centum, because the certificates of deposit are used by these Banks in the transactions of the Clearing-house, and the deposits are therefore of more permanent character than those of other banks, who are allowed only four per centum. This discrimination, however, will be continued only during the present week, when the rate for all depositors will be made uniform at four per centum, inasmuch as it seems certain that even at that rate the limit of the $50,000,000 fixed by law will very soon be reached.

LIEUT. BENNETT RESIGNED.

Lieut. JAMES G. BENNETT, of the Revenue service, who has been "serving the Government" on board his own yacht, the *Henrietta*, for six months past, at Port Royal, has surrendered his commission and withdrawn from the service.

DULLNESS.

Washington is very dull to-day. Everybody is anxious to hear from Yorktown. It may be that this is the lull before the storm.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 30.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, in relation to the system of taxation.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the Conduct of the War, made a report in relation to the barbarous treatment of our soldiers at Manassas.

The report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Indiana, (Union,) moved to print an extra number of the report. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill incorporating the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the better organization of the Adjutant-General's Department. Referred.

On motion of Mr. WADE, the Homestead bill was taken up.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) offered a substitute for the bill, which was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to amend the act of 1851, for a Military Hospital for Invalid Soldiers.

Mr. POWELL's, of Kentucky, (State Rights,) resolution, calling on the Secretary of State for information concerning the arrest of persons in the State of Kentucky, was taken up.

Mr. POWELL said he had been much amazed at the opposition to this resolution. The substitute offered by the Senator from Massachusetts (SUMNER) was merely an attempt to avoid getting the information asked for. Mr. POWELL said the Secretary of State had arrested these men in palpable violation of the Constitution, and usurped powers belonging to the magistracy. The most sacred and constitutional rights of the citizen had been trampled under foot. The Senator from Massachusetts (SUMNER) wanted to shield the Secretary of State from the just indignation of the people. He (POWELL) wanted no shuffling off of the question. If the Secretary of State had not manliness enough to refuse to violate the Constitution, even at the bidding of the President, he was unworthy of confidence, and nothing more than a mere tool.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said the Senator from Kentucky is standing up here to-day, arraigning the Administration for acts done, and heaping words of opprobrium on the Secretary of State—words offensive to the Senate and to the loyal men of the country.

Here the morning hour expired, and the Confiscation bill was taken up.

Mr. WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said the bill proposed to free the slaves of rebels, and confiscate the property of traitors. He was in favor of the provisions of the bill. He would give freedom to the slave of every rebel, and trust to the policy of the President to work out gradual emancipation. He contended that Slavery was the true cause of the rebellion. It was the duty of the Government to so cripple the power of Slavery as to insure the further safety of the Government. The right of a nation to self-defence is well settled by all authorities. He contended that the bill was in no way obnoxious to international law. Nobody supposes that its passage would provoke the hostility of any nation. Indeed the passage of the emancipation portion of the bill will receive the plaudits of all civilized nations. The right to seize the property of alien enemies is well settled; but it is contended that when a person is both a public enemy and a perjured traitor we must not touch his property. This is simply absurd.

The Government has the right to exercise both the rights of a belligerent and a sovereign against the rebels. He quoted at some length the decision of Justice SPRAGUE, of Massachusetts. Neither is the bill unconstitutional. In regard to its being a bill of attainder, the Constitution simply provides that the common law consequences of attainder shall not follow here. Are rebel refugees to be allowed to live in affluence in foreign countries from the proceeds of great estates here? The bill has some of the features of a bill of attainder, or a bill of pains and penalties. He contended that the passage of the bill was demanded by the strongest considerations of justice. The rebellion must be crushed out, and the leaders driven from the country or punished, and their property confiscated.

Mr. WRIGHT said he was in favor of some confiscation bill. The rebellion must be crushed speedily, and he earnestly hoped for the passage of some measure for the confiscation of the property of those engaged in the rebellion. The Government has forborne until forbearance has become dishonor. It is time that treason should cease, whether it is in the form of rebellion or the more insidious guise of free speech; which gloats over every obstacle which prevents a restoration of the Union. He referred to the character of the war, and said there were two kinds of war—one he would call perfect war, which was a war between one independent nation and another—the other he would designate as a mixed or civil war. The perfect war was under the control of fixed laws, known as the laws of nations. But the case was very different with civil war. In the present war one of the parties stands in the double relation of enemies and citizens. It was a mere aggregation of crime committed by individual citizens, which had grown to the dimensions of war, and war against them should be viewed as an attempt to arrest them for the crimes; and no nation has any right to interfere with us in the treatment of our own criminals. He was tired of hearing the leaders of the rebellion called brethren. They shocked the people of the civilized world by the most unparalleled barbarity, and they are our mortal foes, and should be treated as such. He also contended that as the armies go South they should be subsisted upon the rebels, and those who had broken peace should be obliged to support those who came to restore it. He would give the rebels sixty days to lay down their arms, and those who persisted in the rebellion must suffer the consequences.

Mr. COWAN, of Virginia, (Rep.,) spoke at some length in favor of his motion to refer to the Special Committee. He was as much in favor of proceeding against the rebels as any man. There seemed to be great differences about this measure, and he proposed to send all the different measures to a committee, so that if there is anything feasible it might be brought out. All the rebels want is to compel Congress to violate the Constitution in some way, and he thought we would do that very thing by passing bills of attainder. There was another idea which seemed to be above everything else in the minds of some—that is the emancipation of the slaves. If the war be conducted on that principle and for that purpose, it would make the South a unit against us; and as a unit over such an extent of territory cannot be subdued, this Government and people must not ignore entirely the opinions of a large portion of the people. We are fighting to restore the Constitution, and to do that we must be careful to stand by the Constitution ourselves. This war must be governed by the laws of war, and these old confiscation bills would only continue the war and make feuds forever. He thought all old party differences should cease and we should have only one object—to put down the rebellion.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said every question under Heaven seemed to be discussed on this simple proposition to-day. The country was in a state of war, and the property of Union men all over the South was seized and destroyed, and they driven out. To-day there are rebel spies in the employ of the Government, while white Union men are driven out to starve. He was opposed to referring this matter to a Committee, because he wanted action, and if the Senate refuse to act, they will find that they are not the Government, but there is a people behind, who really are the Government. It was time that we should do something, and our supineness seems to infect everything. We had had a Winter campaign on the Potomac, and now we seem likely to have a Summer campaign at Yorktown. He thought if there was any defect in the bill, it did not go far enough. He wanted something to touch the rebels in their very midst here. They live everywhere, and in those weekly meetings, where so-called teachers of the Gospel refuse to read the prayer dictated by patriot Bishops, for the victory of the Government, and where, when they were read, persons go out of church, turning their backs on the altar of faith and country.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Opp.,) rebuked the levity of Mr. HALE, and spoke at some length, contending that the bill would only tend to create war and continue it.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) offered an amendment to Mr. COWAN's motion of reference, with instructions to the Committee to bring in a bill confiscating the property of all the leading insurgents, and emancipating the slaves of all persons who had taken up arms against the United States.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) moved to amend Mr. HOWARD's amendment, by striking out all that relative to emancipation. Rejected. Ayes—Messrs. Carlile, Davis, Henderson, Latham, McDougall, Nesmith, Powell, Saulsbury, Stark, Willey, Wilson, (Mo.,) 11; Nays—29.

Mr. HOWARD then withdrew his amendment.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) offered an amendment to Mr. COWAN's resolution, that the Committee report next Monday or Tuesday. Adopted.

After further discussion, Mr. COWAN's motion was rejected, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Browning, Carlile, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Henderson, Howe, Latham, McDougall, Nesmith, Powell, Saulsbury, Stark, Willey, Wilson of Missouri—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Grimes, Hale, Harris, Howard, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts, and Wright—22.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 30.

Mr. ELLIOT, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) submitted two bills, one to confiscate rebel property, and to provide for the payment of the expenses of the present rebellion; and the other, to provide for freeing the slaves of all rebels who have taken up arms against the Government. Referred to the Select Committee.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) asked leave to introduce a resolution of inquiry, to ascertain by what authority Gen. HUNTER had issued an order to emancipate slaves, in the manner expressed by Messrs. HUTCHINS, LOVEJOY and others.

Objection was made to the introduction of the resolution.

The resolution reported from the Committee on Government Contracts was taken up.

Mr. STEVENS', of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) motion to lay them on the table was rejected by Yeas, 17; Nays, 107.

The following resolution was read:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to adjust the claim against the Government for the 5,000 Hall carbines purchased through SIMON STEVENS, Esq., by Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT, on the 6th day of August, 1861, and afterward delivered at the United States Arsenal, at the City of St. Louis, on the basis of a sale of such arms to the Government for $12 50 each, rejecting all other demands against the Government on account of the purchase of said arms.

An unsuccessful effort was made to amend the resolution by making it read "purchased from SIMON STEVENS."

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved to amend the resolution by adding:

"Providing that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to exonerate the Government from the payment of any claims arising from advances made in good faith on certificates made by authorized officers of the Government."

This was rejected by a vote of 53 against 71.

The resolution, as originally reported, was adopted by 123 against 28.

Mr. COLFAX's resolution was adopted—90 against 41.

The resolution reads as follows:

Resolved, That the course adopted by the Naval Investigation Committee of 1859, of communicating to the officers of the Government copies of the evidence apparently adverse to them, and giving them the opportunity to cross-examine the witness against them, or to refute or explain their testimony, is, in the opinion of this House, worthy of imitation whenever practicable by the Investigating Committees appointed by order of the House of Representatives, especially where the said Committees receive and collect such testimony in secret session; and that it is contrary to the plainest principles of justice to condemn any citizen on *ex parte* evidence taken against him by a Committee in secret, and the purport of which, if practicable, has not been laid before him by said Committee, with an opportunity to explain it or refute it before their report.

The following resolution, reported by the Committee, was adopted:

Resolved, That the practice of employing irresponsible parties, having no official connection with the Government, in the performance of public duties, which may be properly performed by regular officers of the Government, and of purchasing by private contract supplies for the different Departments where open and fair competition might be properly invited by reasonable advertisements for proper proposals, is injurious to the public service, and meets the manifest disapprobation of this House.

The following resolution was submitted by Mr. HOLMAN, from the Committee:

Resolved, That SIMON CAMERON, late Secretary of War, by investing ALEXANDER CUMMINGS with the control of large sums of the public money, and authority to purchase military supplies without restriction, without requiring from him any guarantee for the faithful performance of his duties, when the services of competent public officers were available, and by involving the Government in a vast number of contracts with persons not legitimately engaged in the business pertaining to the subject matter of such contracts, especially in the purchase of arms for future delivery, has adopted a policy highly injurious to the public service, and deserves the censure of this House.

The resolution was adopted, 75 to 45, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Allen, Ancona, Bailey, of Pennsylvania, Baker, Biddle, Blair, of Missouri, Blair, of Virginia, Browne, of Rhode Island, Buffinton, Colvert, Casey, Clark, Clements, Cobb, Frederick A. Conkling, Corning, Cox, Crisfield, Crittenden, Cutler, Dawes, Delano, Dunlap, Dunn, English, Gooch, Grider, Hall, Hauchett, Harding, Harrison, Holman, Horton, Kerrigan, Knapp, Law, Leary, McKnight, Mallory, May, Menzies, Mitchell, Morrill, of Vermont, Morris, Pendleton, Perry, Pike, Richardson, Robinson, Rollins, Nixon, Noble, Noell, Norton, Nugent, Odell, Patton, of New-Hampshire, Rollins, of Missouri, Shiel, Smith, Steele, of New-York, Steele, of New-Jersey, Stratton, Thomas, of Massachusetts, Thomas, of Maryland, Train, Vallandigham, Verree, Vibbard, Voorhees, Walton, of Vermont, Ward, Webster, Wheeler, Wickliffe, Wilson, Wood, Woodruff.

NAYS—Messrs. Arnold, Babbitt, Beaman, Brigham, Blair of Pennsylvania, Blake, Burnham, Campbell, Chamberlain, Colfax, Roscoe Conkling, Duell, Edgerton, Eliot, Ely, Fessenden, Franchot, Frank, Goodwin, Haight, Hooper, Hutchins, Julian, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Lansing, Lehman, Lovejoy, McPherson, Moorehead, Morrill of Maine, Rice of Maine, Riddle, Sargeant, Sedgwick, Shanks, Sheffield, Shellabarger, Stevens, Trimble, Trowbridge, Van Valkenburg, Wall, Wallace, White of Indiana.

Mr. HOLMAN's second resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy, in the employment of GEORGE D. MORGAN, without requiring from him any guarantee for the faithful performance of his duties, in the purchase of a large number of vessels for the public use, with a compensation dependent on the prices paid for such vessels, and receivable from the seller, instead of employing responsible officers of the Government, has adopted a policy unauthorized by law, destructive of public economy and public confidence, and deserving the censure of the House.

The resolution was rejected—45 against 72.

The affirmative vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ancona, Babbitt, Bailey of Pennsylvania, Beaman, Biddle, Blair of Virginia, Calvert, Clements, Frederick A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Cox, Crisfield, Dunlap, Dunn, Grider, Hanchett, Harding, Holman, Kerrigan, Killinger, Knapp, McPherson, Mallory, May, Menzies, Morris, Noble, Norton, Patton, Pendleton, Parker, Robinson, Rollins of Missouri, Shiel, Steele of New-Jersey, Thomas of Maryland, Vallandigham, Voorhees, Wallace, Washburne, Webster, Wickliffe, Wilson, Worcester.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Pacific Railroad bill, the business being principally confined to perfecting a substitute which had been offered.

The Committee rose.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Michigan, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to establish a Land District in Nevada. Adjourned.

Fire at Berlin, Wis.

BERLIN, Wis., Wednesday, April 30.

A fire this morning burned out ALEXANDER BROTHERS, J. & E. FIELD, Dr. BURR, J. HIGGS and A. J. WORK, together with many others. Loss $30,000.

A Steamer Off Cape Race, N. F.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, April 29.

A large steamer passed Cape Race, bound west, this (Tuesday) morning; name unknown.

Clothing at Half-Price!

THE STOCK OF CLOTHING

Of two extensive

WHOLESALE CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,

Broken Down by the War.

IS NOW BEING SOLD AT HALF-PRICE.

At EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines are now considered the best. A large variety of their celebrated "Double Lock Stitch" and improved "Lock Stitch" Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, can be examined at No. 495 Broadway.

The Sanitary Commission asks Contributions for the aid and relief of the Volunteer army.

There will in all probability soon be many wounded men to provide for, and our troops on the Southern coast are endangered by the unhealthy season now approaching. There is, therefore, special need of public liberality on their behalf, at least until the measures now pending in Congress to strengthen the Medical Department of the army shall be perfected. Agencies and depôts of hospital stores, &c., are maintained at heavy expense in connection with every portion of the army.

Contributions may be addressed to GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Established in the Year 1823.

HOSIERY,
UNDERGARMENTS,
GLOVES, YARNS,
MENS' FURNISHING GOODS, &c.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery.

N. B.—For the accommodation of our up-town friends, we will, in a few days, open a branch on the corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st., (Madison-square, junction of 5th-av. and Broadway,) where will be found the same variety, at the same reasonable rates, as at the old establishment.

The Monitor Hat, at White's, like its namesake, is a complete success. Let one and all, both great and small, give WHITE a call, at No. 216 Broadway.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

BUTLER—BUTTERWORTH.—In this City, on Monday, April 28, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, Lieut. GEO. B. BUTLER, Jr., U. S. A., to EMILY BUTTERWORTH, daughter of S. F. Butterworth, Esq., of this City.

CUNNINGHAM—JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, April 29, at Christ Church, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, Jos. H. CUNNINGHAM, Jr., of this City, to ADDIE M., eldest daughter of James B. Johnson, of the former place.

DAVIES—HACKSTAFF.—In Middletown, Conn., on Tuesday, April 29, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Right Rev. Bishop Williams, assisted by Rev. Dr. Goodwin, Rev. THOMAS F. DAVIES, Jr., to MARY L., daughter of Capt. Wm. G. Hackstaff.

LOUGHRAN—ENNIS.—In this City, on Monday, April 28, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. M. Curran, M. LOUGHRAN to ANASTASIA C. ENNIS, all of this City.

TAYLOR—FORRESTER.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 30, by Rev. Abram Davis, R. HENRY TAYLOR to EMILY, daughter of Hiram M. Forrester, Esq., all of this City.

WHEATON—BROWN.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 29, by Rev. Father De Luynet, HENRY WHEATON, Esq., of Providence, and EMELINE MOORE BROWN, of New-York.

DIED.

BUTTON.—On Tuesday, April 29, JOHN BUTTON, in the 74th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, May 2, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, Henry Taylor, Esq., No. 112 Forsyth-st.

BUNKER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, April 30, Mrs. HEPSA BUNKER, widow of Reuben P. Bunker, formerly of this City, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, P. M., from her late residence, No. [illegible], Brooklyn, E. D. Her remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for interment.

BIBBINS.—In Fairfield, Conn., on Monday evening, April 28, Mrs. E. B. BIBBINS.

BLACK.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, April 30, after a short illness, JOHN W., eldest son of John and Harriet Black, in the 17th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday morning, May 2, at 10 o'clock, from the Hedding M. E. Church, in Little Montgomery-st., near Barrow, Jersey City.

FREEMAN.—In London, on Thursday, April 10, Mr. JAMES V. FREEMAN, of this City, son-in-law of Samuel Philips.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church in 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., (Rev. Mr. Ganse, Pastor,) this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

HARRINGTON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 30, at No. 7 Galatin-place, MADISON G. HARRINGTON, aged 49 years and 6 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KETCHAM.—In Philipstown, Putnam County, N. Y., on Monday, April 28, suddenly, WILLIE B., only son of Rev. William E. and Selina Ketcham, aged 1 month and 24 days.

KNOX.—In Louisville, Ky., on Monday, April 28, WILLIAM MORROW KNOX, M. D., Assistant-Surgeon Pennsylvania Volunteers, and youngest son of the late Rev. Dr. Knox, of this City, in the 32d year of his age.

MARTIN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, April 29, of consumption, ANN ALIZA, wife of Daniel Martin, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 8 East Warren-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Connecticut for interment.

MANN.—At West Farms, on Tuesday, April 29, SAMUEL MANN, in the 85th year of his age.

His friends, and those of John B. and William Simpson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his son-in-law, John B. Simpson, Esq., at West Farms, on Thursday, May 1, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. N. B.—Carriages will be in waiting at Harlem Bridge until 3¼ o'clock. Trains leave 26th-st. for Harlem at 2½ o'clock.

POTTER.—In Wilmington, N. C., on Saturday, April 12 after a long and severe illness, Capt. GILBERT POTTER, in the 75th year of his age.

RIPLEY.—On Tuesday, April 29, ELIZABETH, relict of the late Charles Ripley, of Saugerties, and daughter of the late Herman Vosburgh, of New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 12½ o'clock, this day, (Thursday,) from her late residence, Port Richmond, Staten Island. Her remains will be taken to Saugerties, Ulster County, for interment. Boat leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 11 A. M., and Whitehall at 9¼ A. M.

SHURLOCK.—In Philadelphia, on Monday morning, April 28, MARY, wife of Isaac C. Shurlock, and daughter of George Simmons, in the 26th year of her age, (late of New-York.)

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 203.—April 30, 1862.

62, 32, 16, 76, 47, 28, 26, 11, 65, 4, 5, 17, 6.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 204.—April 30, 1862.

43, 77, 55, 24, 16, 68, 74, 67, 11, 13, 28, 47, 20.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 151.—April 30, 1862.

27, 38, 55, 28, 74, 16, 39, 58, 9, 45, 18, 43, 13.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 213.—April 30, 1862.

70, 31, 42, 50, 3, 68, 11, 55, 6, 40, 34, 14, 33.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
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CEDAR CAMPHOR IS STIFLING TO INSECT LIFE.—To moths, millers and bugs its breath is that of an Upas. There can be no way equal to the use of Cedar Camphor for protecting furs, woolens, &c., from moths. Right owned, and trade supplied by HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Druggists, Boston. Sold in New-York by CASWELL, MACK & CO., under 5th-av. Hotel, and by LAZELL, MARSH & GARDINER, No. 10 Gold-st.

In 1 lb. packages, at $1 each; boxes, of 6 lbs. for $5.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR.
LOUIS BASTET,
NO. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole Inventor of
ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,
And manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR WORK.

NEW SPRING CARPETS.

Among the new importations of late may be mentioned an invoice of superb velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets and English oil-cloths, which are now offered to the public by the well-known firm of
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway,
at unprecedentedly low rates. The same house has on hand a choice stock of domestic carpets and oil-cloths at price to suit the most limited means.

The above firm will be constantly receiving new styles in every variety and kind, which will be well deserving the attention of a discerning public.

A REMARKABLE MEDICINE.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.

Rheumatism, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is the most certain and safe remedy for the most painful and protracted forms of these diseases. Also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c. Principal Depôt, No. 246 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle.

GAS FIXTURES.
STEPHEN PHILBIN,
No. 707 BROADWAY,
Offers for sale, at reduced prices, a specimen assortment of
GAS FIXTURES.
FRENCH BRONZES, (Direct Importation,)
Consisting of Mantel Ornaments, Statuettes, Groups, Inkstands, &c.

N. B.—Plumbing and Gas-fitting attended to as usual, at No. 331 4th-st., and No. 2 Astor House, Barclay-st.

DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF
STRENGTHENS WEAK EYES—IMPROVES THE HEARING—RELIEVES HEADACHE—PROMOTES EXPECTORATION—CURES CATARRH IN ITS WORST FORMS, AND SWEETENS THE BREATH.

It contains no Tobacco, is mild, and promotes a pleasant sensation and beneficial results to all who appreciate "A CLEAR HEAD!"
Sold only in handsome boxes, at 25 cents.
The trade supplied by
J. DURNO, No. 214 Greenwich-st., New-York.

LYON'S MAGNETIC
INSECT POWDER,

Tested for 19 years and grows in favor. It kills and exterminates Roaches, Bed-Bugs, Ants, Fleas, Moths in cloths, furs and furniture, garden insects, &c. All genuine bears the signature of E. LYON, *and is not poisonous to persons or domestic animals*. Beware of counterfeits and imitations.

Lyon's Powder kills all insects in a trice,
Lyon's Pills are death to rats and mice.
Sold everywhere. Depôt No. 202 Broadway.

RECEPTION DAYS!

Having had my store painted, and being prepared for "Company," I have fixed my RECEPTION DAYS from MONDAY MORNING to SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., where the usual assortment of rich, heavy PLATED GOODS are offered at the lowest prices.
BERRY BASKETS, A NEW ARTICLE.
ICE PITCHERS, NEW PATTERNS.
For sale at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, by
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I have just completed my entire new stock of Spring and Summer Clothing—not surpassed in this City in the way of an assortment, taste and style. The Children's and Furnishing Department not equaled. All will be sold at extremely low prices. Please call.
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Contributions in money, by
GEORGE T. STRONG, No. 68 Wall-st.

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THE HOWE SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 437 Broadway, New-York.

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COLLARS—BEST FOUR-PLY AT 10 CENTS.—An immense stock of NECK-TIES, SCARFS, HOSIERY, LINEN HDKFS., &c., at prices which will astonish the whole country, AT RETAIL, or any way *to get rid of the goods*. No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY, $4 Photograph Albums (for fifty pictures) retailed at $3. N. B.—Artistic Monograms, Wedding Cards and 200 varieties of note paper, with envelopes to match.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OFFICE OF TROW'S DIRECTORY, H. WILSON, COMPILER—NO. 50 GREENE-ST.—NOTICE.—The public are respectfully informed that the canvass for this work will commence on the 2d of May.

Persons doing business down town and residing in the upper part of the City are solicited to leave at their houses full information respecting their business [illegible] business.

Where several individuals occupy one office, a list should be made out with full particulars, and left for the canvassers.

By this means the annoyance of repeated calls for information, and the greater one arising both to the compiler and the public, from errors and omissions, may be in a great measure avoided.

The canvassers employed on this work are furnished with written authority, signed by Mr. H. Wilson. They are authorized to receive money for the insertion of names in capital letters, and for extra lines to be inserted in connection with the name, &c., but for no other purpose. They are instructed to leave receipts, with which they are furnished, for all amounts, however small, received for them.

Payment for the book to be made on its delivery; for advertisements in front or back, or colored leaves after publication, and on presentation of the agreement signed by the advertiser. JOHN F. TROW, Publisher.

"THE LIFE AND LETTERS
OF
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BY
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Consists so largely of Mr. Irving's own journals and familiar letters, that the work is essentially an
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(DR. J. G. HOLLAND,)
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A TALE OF NEW-ENGLAND COLONIAL LIFE, by Dr. J. G. HOLLAND, author of "Titcomb's Letters to Young People," "Lessons in Life," &c., in 1 vol. 12 mo., 420 pages. Price $1 25.

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Beyond doubt one of the most characteristic, deeply interesting and powerfully written American novels which we have ever read. The author appears to have thoroughly penetrated the spirit of the old colonial days of New-England, all their intense feeling of religion, all their gloomy superstitions, all their vindictive persecution of the amenities, pleasures and 'fair humanities' which rendered life tolerable—all the singular customs, and all the motives which developed the curious phase of history in which they were actors.

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THE BAY PATH reminds us not a little in its style of Hawthorne's exquisite tales; not that we mean to imply for a moment that Dr. Holland is an imitator. We cannot but think that lovely Mary Pynchon, with her pet deer, 'Poor Tom'—wild and wayward Mary Woodcock—poor witch-haunted Mr. Moxom, with his miserable children, and that extraordinary genius, Peter Trimble, would make delightful subjects for that artist's masterly pencil.

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ADVERTISING AGENTS,
have removed from their old stand, No. 119 Nassau-st., to
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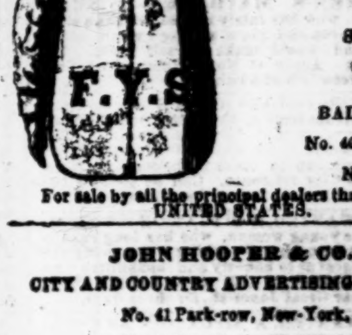
corner of Beekman-st., fronting the Park, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. They are agents for nearly all the newspapers in the United States and British Provinces which are received and filed for the benefit of their customers. They make it for the interest of business men to do their advertising through them.



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FOR SALE—UNBOUND, A COMPLETE FILE OF the NEW-YORK TIMES, from 1st of June, 1860, to the present time. Address W. H., Box No. 132 Times Office.

REMOVED—McCAULEY, BROKER IN MONEY, to No. 52 Chatham-st., second floor. Notes, Bills and Drafts negotiated.

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AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.
In consequence of the falling off in our wholesale business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.
Consisting of parlor, library, dining and bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.
Please examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
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N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

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FROM NO. 512 to NO. 482 (NEW STORE) BROADWAY, N. Y.,
"COSTAR'S" RAT, ROACH, &c.,
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Sold by all Druggists, (City and Country.)

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE,
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in washing, or would do waiting, in a small private family; has good City reference; is willing to make herself generally useful to her employer. Call for two days, at No. 330 6th-av., 3d floor, back room; would prefer to live down town.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork or waiting, or to take care of a baby, in a small private family; has four years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days; call at No. 41 Second-place, Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid; is a good plain sewer; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 176 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid, or to do plain sewing or fine washing, by a respectable Welsh girl; can give the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 313 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress, in a private family; has the very best City reference. Can be seen at No. 415 6th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A REspectable young American girl wants a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or nurse, to go to any part of the country; she is cheerful, kind and obliging; has the best of City references. Call at No. 410 3d av., top floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation for a thorough waitress and chambermaid; is a girl of very neat personal appearance, good manners and obliging disposition, and has unexceptionable references to first-class families in Brooklyn. No objection to the country. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, near Joralemon-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; has the best City references from her last employer. Call at No. 357 West 16th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation in a small private family as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing if required; can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; the best City references given.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; good City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 170 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived nearly four years. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with the washing and ironing, or do plain sewing; has four and a half years' reference. Call, till suited, at No. 192 7th-av., near 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable, tidy Scotch girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to go to the country; has unexceptionable City reference. Call at, or address Mrs. T., No. 124 East 35th-st., corner of 3d-av., over butcher store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above, or as nurse and sewer, and to do fine washing. Apply at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Is very willing and obliging. Has no objection to go to the country in the summer months. Can be seen for two days at No. 261 Broome-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist with the washing if required. Best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, over the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing in a private family; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS—Or to do chamberwork and take care of children; situation wanted by a Protestant young woman, with best of reference from her last place. Apply at No. 149 41st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as chambermaid and waitress; has the best references: lived three years in her last place. No objection to the country. Call at No. 208 East 7th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid, and to assist in waiting, if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 West 19th-st., 2d floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation in a respectable family to do chamberwork and fine washing or light waiting; has the best of City reference for character and capability. Call until engaged at No. 202 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a competent young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, and will assist in the washing and ironing; has the best City references. Call at No. 123 West 30th-st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call at No. 222 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; the best of reference given, if required; can be seen for two days at No. 91 East 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A German Protestant who speaks English well, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; City reference. Call at No. 158 3d av., in the fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at 202 East 26th-st.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—A NEAT, young woman, who has lately landed, wishes a situation as caring children and plain sewing; would assist in chamberwork and would make herself useful; has got good reference. Apply at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS COOK—FIRST-CLASS COOK'S SITUATION wanted, in a private family, by a respectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as soups, game and poultry; is an excellent baker; no objection to assist in the washing, if required; first-class City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 162 East 31st-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable young woman, who has long experience in the various branches of cooking; can bring the very best of references as to honesty and capabilities; no objections to city or country. Call on or address M. C., No. 346 Bowery, near Great Jones-st., for three days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a Protestant young woman, in a small private family; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing to go a short distance in the country. Best of City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 156 West 18th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as cook in a hotel or country boarding-house; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can produce the very best of references as to honesty and capabilities. Address J. W., 344 East 9th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; will assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 97 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPErienced woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family, or to take charge of a house for the Summer in the absence of a family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 46 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 7th-av. Is a good family baker.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook, in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking, both English and American; has lived four years in her last place; has the very best of City reference; has no objections to the country—Newport preferred. Call at No. 109 West 25th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, who has lived nearly four years with her employer. She is an excellent washer and ironer, and exceedingly neat in her work. Can be seen for two days at No. 372 2d-av., between 23d and 24th sts, in the bakery store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A REspectable young woman, as good cook; understands all kinds of plain cooking; would also do fine washing; has the best of City references. Call at No. 156 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation in a small private family, as cook; will also assist in washing and ironing if required; she can produce the best of City reference. Call at 33 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., rear house.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A PROfessed cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker; can do all kinds of pastry; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 202 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, as a good plain cook; is a good baker, washer and ironer; best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 110 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, who thoroughly understands her duties; will assist with the washing and ironing; has the best City references. Call at No. 61 West Washington-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class English cook; has got good recommendations to that effect. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 119 East 19th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; good references given. Apply at No. 91 10th-st., near 1st-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, to cook in a private family; understands all kinds of made dishes, soups, bread, and pastry; has no objection to assist with the washing, if required; has most satisfactory reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 416 9th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., top floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman as cook. Understands her business thoroughly. Is a good cook in pastry baking. Would assist in the washing and ironing. Has no objection to a short distance in the country. Has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 365 6th-av., 3d floor, between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 270 3d-av., first floor, front room, between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A thorough cook; would wish to go with a family to the country. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 19 6th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family by a competent person, who perfectly understands her business, and can come well recommended. Apply at No. 125 East 38th-st., for one day.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 27 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing, for a very reliable Protestant woman; or would do the whole of the washing and ironing, if the family is not very large; is a woman of good moral principles, and an excellent servant. Has the highest references. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUation as first-class cook, by one who understands soups, fish, game, jellies, pastry, and made dishes; will have no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 107 East 13th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations, by two highly respectable females, the one, as an accomplished cook, is willing to assist with washing; the other, as chambermaid and waitress—city or country no object—together or apart. The highest recommendations can be given as regards capability. Call, for two days only, at No. 222 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two young women; one as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; also pastry; has no objection to assist in the washing. The other to do chamberwork, and to assist in the washing; the two have three years and a half City reference. Address No. 200 East 14th-st., near 1st-av. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

AS COOK, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—A LADY giving up housekeeping, wishes to find situations for two very desirable girls, as cook and laundress, and chambermaid and waitress; they would prefer being together, and remaining in the country. Apply this week, before 12 o'clock, at No. 78 West 26th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a capable woman as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good cook and pastry baker; would assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation as plain cook, or general servant; washes and irons well; does up linens in style; or as housemaid; is fond of children; willing and obliging; wages, $6 a month; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable Protestant woman, as good plain cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, in a small private family; the City preferred; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 345 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as a good, plain cook, or would do general housework; a good washer and ironer; a good baker of bread and biscuit; best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 123 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 130 West 19th-st., New-York, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; no objection to the country; good City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 West 26th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—A VERY COMPETENT YOUNG woman wants a situation to cook and assist with the washing; has good reference; is willing to go in the country. Apply at No. 16 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer, or general houseworker in a small private family; a short distance in the country preferred; has good reference from her last place. Call or address at No. 211 1st-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation for a woman, who is a very good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, (has a nice little girl about 9 years of age, who is very useful;) is highly recommended, and would take $4 per month to have the child with her. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn. Will go in the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a trustworthy and competent girl, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family; is a good substantial cook, makes puddings, pies, &c., and can wash and iron to please the most particular. Brooklyn references. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, (late Manning & Co.)

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young woman in a private family to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and fully understands her business; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 20th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small private family; the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days, at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear, top-floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron; has no objection to do housework in a small family; has two years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 296 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a first-class cook, washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; would go to the country for the summer months; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 164 9th-st., opposite the Bible House.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable woman as good cook, washer and ironer; has excellent recommendations from her last employer. Call at No. 384 Cherry-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young girl, as cook, washer and ironer; is a first-rate baker of bread; is willing to go as laundress; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 298 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, by a respectable woman. Has the best City references. No objection to the country. Thoroughly understands dairywork. Call at No. 111 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman, with a reference for three years to her last situation, desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; any family requiring such will be pleased by applying at No. 378 6th-av., 1st floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 314 West 22d-st., English basement.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED, by a highly respectable American Protestant woman, of middle age; is of neat appearance, well informed, and not above doing the work of a small family where she would have control; is a practical and valuable housekeeper. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, (late Manning & Co.)

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young girl, to do general housework or as laundress; good City reference if required. Call, for two days, at No. 221 Varick-st.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, a situation as housemaid or parlor maid and to assist in the laundry. Apply this week at No. 107 West 14th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress a situation in a private family; can do all kinds of fine washing and ironing and French fluting; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 61 East-Houston-st., 2d floor, back room, near Mott-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as laundress; can do up fine muslins; or would be willing to assist in chamberwork. The best of City reference. Call at No. 73 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT LAUNdress wants to take gentlemen's or families' washing to her own house; she is competent to do all kinds of fine washing and fluting; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable Protestant girl, a situation as laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 149 East 16th-st., second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl, as laundress; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Protestant young woman, as laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; understands doing up ladies' muslins and French fluting; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 109 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy girl, with experience, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; does up linens in style; is a magnificent shirt ironer; or as parlormaid and to do fine washing; wages $8 to $9; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; is willing and obliging; has good reference from her last place; would have no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for three days, if not engaged, at No. 239 8th-av., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; can give the best City reference. Apply at No. 192 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman to travel to Europe with a family as lady's maid or nurse. Apply at her present employers, No. 6 East 14th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses, and can operate on Grover & Baker's sewing-machine; is willing to travel for the Summer; can give the best City reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 278 6th-av., from 10 to 4 o'clock.

AS MATRON OR ASSISTANT MATRON.—Wanted, by a young American woman a situation as matron or assistant matron in some public institution, or as traveling companion for a lady; references given. Address, for two days, B. L. J., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse in a private family; has taken care of children from their birth; is a competent nurse; is a good plain seamstress; has no objection to assist in chamberwork; has three years' good City reference. Call, for two days, from 10 to 3 o'clock, at No. 471 2d-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable person as nurse, who has been in that capacity for several years; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 947½ Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman, accustomed to children, and competent to take the charge of an infant, a situation in a good family. City reference will be given. Call at No. 174 West 20th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable young woman as first-class nurse; fully competent to take charge of a baby from its birth, or will go as waitress; best of City references. Apply at No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. 2d floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, to take care of children, or a baby; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 137 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the store.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a very respectable woman as child's nurse and could take the entire charge of the nursery; is willing to do her own washing and the child's if required; no objection to go in the country in a gentleman's family; first-class City references given. Call for three days at No. 352 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.; ring the private door bell.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a highly respectable Protestant young girl to take care of children and sew, or do light chamberwork; has no objection to go to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 251 7th-av., near 26th-st., first floor.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—A YOUNG ENGLISH woman wishes a situation as infant's nurse; is competent to take charge of an infant from birth or two grown children; is a good sewer; the best City reference can be given; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; terms from $8 to $9 a month. Call at No. 230 3d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS MONTHLY NURSE.—A VERY COMPEtent nurse, who has at present some time unoccupied, would be glad to engage in the above situation, or as nurse to any sick person or child; City references can be given. Can be seen at No. 88 East 18th-st.

AS PROTESTANT NURSE.—A RESPECTAble first-class girl desires a situation in the above capacity, has 12 years' reference from her last employer. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, Nos. 307 and 309 4th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as nurse and chambermaid, or to assist in the washing and ironing; good reference from her last place. Call, from 10 in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 289 6th-av., third floor, front room, entrance on 18th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A SMART, INtelligent girl, a situation as nurse and plain seamstress or waitress, and can do chamberwork; is capable, willing and obliging, and loves little children; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 96 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as nurse, or chambermaid and seamstress; has lived over seven years in her last place; no objection to go traveling. Address BESSIE SMITH, Station D, Bible-House.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation by a German Protestant girl, as nurse or chambermaid; best City reference given. Inquire at No. 161 East 47th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable American woman, as nurse and seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid; no objection to go to the country; can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived three years. Call at No. 18 Dean-st., between Court and Boerum-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted, by a very respectable American Protestant girl, to take care of children and do sewing or chamberwork; is a genteel girl, well-informed and of obliging disposition; refers to a Brooklyn lady; wages moderate. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st, Brooklyn, (late Manning & Co.)

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as nurse and competent seamstress; would like to travel to Europe with a respectable family; has the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 174 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation, as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has 6 years' City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG girl—an American—wants a situation to take care of children; is a good seamstress, and is accustomed to children. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 470 3d.-av., top floor; also, a competent dressmaker to go out by the day.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation, by an experienced girl, with the best of City reference, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid, or will take charge of an infant. Call, for two days, at No. 287 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a very respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family. Has no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days at her present place, No. 24 East 35th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, by an experienced young woman; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; has the best City reference. Call at No. 104 3d-av., between 13th and 14th sts. No objection to the country.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; would like to travel with a lady or family; has good reference. Call at No. 142 West 18th-st., top floor, back room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking care of an infant from birth; best of reference given. Apply to No. 155 East 31st-st., first floor, back room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation, for an American girl, as nurse and seamstress; excellent recommendations. Apply at No. 320 4th-av. Also for a Scotch girl, as cook.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, as seamstress; is a good dressmaker; understands all kinds of family sewing; no objection to the care of children; best of City reference from her last place; none but a good family need apply. Call at No. 101 Waverley-place.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes to go out by the day to sew, for two or three weeks; can make ladies' and children's clothes, and do all kinds of family sewing; works very neatly. Apply at No. 360 2d-av., near 23d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing, and all kinds of family sewing, or would do chamberwork if required; has good City references. Can be seen for one day at No. 125 East 38th-st.

AS GERMAN SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable German girl, who can do all kinds of sewing and dressmaking; speaks English fluently. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House,) or would travel with a family to Europe.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable girl, as seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing, and all kinds of embroidery; has over six years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 3th avs. Call or address a note.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a highly respectable young woman, as seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; is a very neat sewer, and can make fine shirts; has seven years' recommendations from her present employer, from where she advertises. Can be seen for two days at 28 West 25th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted a situation, as seamstress and chambermaid, by a respectable Protestant girl, and to take care of children, or sew; the best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 186 East 21st-st., second floor, front room, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class waitress, by a respectable young woman; understands her duties perfectly. Has best references. Call at No. 417 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID &c.—Wanted by a Protestant young woman, a situation as waitress or would do chamberwork and waiting; perfectly understands her business; can be well recommended; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation, as waitress and chambermaid; would assist in the washing and ironing; has no objections to go to the country for the Summer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 900 Broadway, near 20th-st.

AS WAITRESS, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two Protestant girls situations—one as waitress, the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist with the washing. Best City reference. Call at No. 103 East 22d-st., near 3d-av., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as good waitress or chambermaid; is willing to go into the country; can give City references. Call at No. 30 East 19th-st., for two days.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women, conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, NO. 149 Grand-st.—For the City and country, on hand, a large number of first-class servants of all capacities. Wanted this day, a professed cook, a good laundress, and neat, tidy girls for all kinds of chamber and housework, to fill excellent situations.

A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN PERSON, 29 years of age, wishes a situation to travel with an invalid lady; is an excellent nurse and a cheerful companion. Address S. S. C., Box No. 1,563 New-Haven Post-office, until June 1.

MALES.

AS AGENT, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble single man, a situation as agent, foreman, porter, or at anything to make a respectable living; is used to business; good reference given. Address J. G., in care T. W. Strong, No. 98 Nassau-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable man, a situation as coachman; good reference for City or country; is a careful driver and perfect groom; is a useful man, willing and obliging; good gardener, if required. Address R. A., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, or No. 77 Fulton-st., in the cork store, up stairs, until suited.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable single man of long experience; understands the grooming and management of horses and carriages; is a stylish and good driver; has good City references. Address J. N., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, who understands the care and treatment of horses; is a good careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; can do plain gardening; has the best of reference. Address J. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom, by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing in every respect; no objection to the country; the best of City reference. Address E. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCHman, a situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; is a steady driver; can be recommended by his last employer. Address J. C., Box 209 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young man, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; is a careful driver, and a good groom; has the best of City reference. Call, or address E. D., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, (Protestant,) a situation to take charge of horses and make himself generally useful; best City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at Charles Waters' saddlery establishment, 840 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISHman, a situation as coachman; has had many years' experience in the care of horses; is a careful driver; can give good City references. Address E. J. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young man; can refer to his last employer, with whom he has been for several years. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 1,470 Post-office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener, (or either) by a steady single man; would be found generally useful on a gentleman's place; can come well recommended. Apply or address W. A., No. 119 East 19th-st., or Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a single Englishman; understands his business; is civil, willing and obliging; the best of City reference. Address JOHN, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED a situation, by a young man; he can take good care of horses, carriages and harness; is a good groom and driver; can milk cows, and work in a garden, and make himself useful; can refer to his last employers. Address a note to J. S., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant single young man, a situation in a private family; would go to the country and make himself useful; best of City and country reference from his last employer; he is a good driver. Address J. B. D., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener and coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business, greenhouse fruits, flowers and vegetables; would take charge of a small place as farmer; wages not so much an object as a steady place; the very best of reference. Address D. M., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; greenhouses, graperies, fruits, flowers, vegetables, laying out new grounds; would take charge of a small place, &c.; good recommendations. Address W. H., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener by a single man, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; can take care of any kind of stock; is not afraid to work, and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address P. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; understands the care and treatment of horses; is a good and careful driver; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address J. S., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a situation, by a Protestant single young man, as gardener and farmer; is capable of taking charge of a place. Address, for one week, C. C., Thorburn's store, No. 15 John-st.

AS GROOM AND ASSISTANT GARDENER.—An active, industrious young man, wants a situation; is an excellent groom and understands plain gardening; is willing to make himself useful; good reference. Call at the Institute, No. 97 4th-av.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS porter, by a young man; understands working machinery and hoistways; his employer can be seen for 7 years' reference; is strictly temperate, and does not use tobacco; able and willing to work at any kind of manual labor; writes a fair hand. Address O. PORTER, Box No. 204 *Times* Office, until suited.

AS PORTER OR CLERK.—WANTED, A SITuation by a boy 17 years of age, as porter or clerk, or in any capacity where he can make himself useful; can write a fair hand and cipher correctly; can give reference. Address, for 2 days, J. M. C., No. 101 East 22d-st.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a single man; understands the care and management of horses and cows; would make himself useful in any respect about a gentleman's place; the best of country reference. Address F. C., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man in a private family; can be highly recommended by a first-class family in the City. Address M. A., No. 886 Broadway.

THE ADVERTISER, WITH FIFTEEN years' experience in the manufacture of all kinds of perfumery, hair oils, pomades, flavoring extracts and patent medicines, desires a situation in some manufacturer's or dealer's, or would join a party having some capital desiring to engage in the business. References given. Address PARKER, Post-office, Station C.

SAN FRANCISCO.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE American man, a situation to go to California with an invalid gentleman, or a family. References given. Address CALIFORNIA, in care of No. 98 Nassau-st.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY WANTED.—A BOY IN A WHOLESALE dry goods store. Salary $50 the first year. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A MAN TO take care of a small place on the North River; must be a good gardener and able to take care of horse and cow. None without good references need apply. Call at Madison-square House, corner of 21st-st. and Broadway, before 9½ A. M., for two days.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, BY WOOD BROTHERS, No. 396 Broadway, a first-class salesman. One thoroughly acquainted with the carriage business and City trade. Applications by letter only received. Also, wanted, a young man who understands mechanical drafting.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—FOR A SMALL hotel, fifteen miles from New-York—one or two waiters, and a man for porter. None but those with good reference need apply. Address W. S. LAWRENCE, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MAN TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE in the country to take care of horses and to do gardening. A smart, single man can apply at No. 10 East 19th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock, either this morning or Thursday morning, at the same hour.

INTELLIGENT MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS can find lucrative and respectable employment in the sale of Van Anden's Portable Copying Presses.
HANNAH & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 29 Cliff-st.

WANTED—TWO CONDUCTORS, TWO BRAKESmen, three porters, one stewardess for a steamboat, four girls to travel to California and Europe. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, ONE THAT UNDERstands driving and the care of horses, and to assist in the garden. Apply at No. 41 Vesey-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE TO DO UP-STAIRS work and to take care of children, and the other to cook, wash and iron. Inquire at No. 41 West 32d-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS, Steam Printers and Bookbinders. No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited for anything in our line.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

NORWALK, CONN.
C. E. SELLECK, Principal.

The Summer session of this school will commence on the first Wednesday of May next.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A Boarding-school for 30 boys, opens its next session, the 7th of May. Young lads having nothing to unlearn are desired, none beside. Pupils, entering at the age of 7 or 8, have continued in this school six consecutive years, passing through all the grades of an education, from the elementary to the collegiate. A note addressed to the Principal, for an interview, care of Wm. Stanley, Esq., Fifth-av. Hotel, New-York after the 20th April, will receive prompt attention.
JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—No. 335 Broadway, New-York. Daily correspondence and introduction of teachers, schools and pupils. Classes formed for instruction in music, drawing, painting, languages, mathematics, elocution, &c., which will be under the direction of experienced professors, and assistance will also be given, by letter, to students at a distance by graduates of Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and other colleges.
RICE & ANDREWS, Educational Agents.

"WHERE TO SEND OUR CHILDREN?"—Circulars, with full information of good Schools, are deposited, for the free use of PARENTS and GUARDIANS, at the "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," No. 596 Broadway.

FAMILIES, and SCHOOLS OF EVERY GRADE, may procure well-qualified teachers, without charge.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS HAD CONSIDERABLE experience in teaching, wishes to make an engagement in either a school or family; she is a good mathematician and is fully competent to instruct in the English branches, and also in French, Spanish and drawing. She would have no objections to the country. Best of references given and required. Address H. L. S., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

"AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU," No. 561 Broadway.—Schools supplied with competent teachers, and parents with school circulars gratuitously. Teachers furnished with engagements. No advance fee. References: Rev. D. C. Van Norman, Harper Bros., D. Appleton & Co.
SMITH, WILLSON & CO., Agents for Schools.

FAMILY INSTITUTE, RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—Parents desiring for their daughters a thorough and accomplished education, in a delightful home, under the best influences, are invited to visit Ravenswood, *via* 34th-st. ferry and Hunter's Point, or obtain circulars at Mr. BROWN'S, No. 819 Broadway.

DWIGHT INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Twelve boys only, received and carefully instructed. Particular attention given to small boys. Terms very moderate. For circulars, apply to J. R. WILCOX, No. 185 5th-av., corner 23d-st., where the Principal can be seen daily, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated: under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Summer term commences May 1, 1862. For particulars apply to LOCKWOOD & BROWN, Principals.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, Conn. Terms $140 per annum. For full particulars, apply to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—PROF. P. A. ANDREU'S Boarding-school for Young Ladies. Summer Term opens May 5.

A MONITORIAL SHOT—WITH A STEEL point. See OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH'S card in this day's *Herald*.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

A NEW-ENGLAND LADY OF REFINEMENT, having resigned a good position South—capable of teaching the English, French, and Latin languages, music and drawing, offers to instruct three hours a day, in a family or school in this City, for her board. Address PRECEPTRESS, Station D, N. Y., or call at No. 195 Bleecker-st.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED and qualified to teach thoroughly English, French, Latin, Music and other ornamental branches if desired, wishes an engagement in a school or family in the City or country. Best references exchanged. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

A FIRST-CLASS TEACHER DESIRES A situation immediately in a school or family, and may be seen at Powers' Hotel, between 8 and 10 A. M. for two days. Has good recommendations from her last employer. Call, or address TEACHER, at the above hotel.

AS TEACHER.—A NEW-ENGLAND GRADUate, of long experience, desires a situation for the Summer months, in some family or select school, either in or out of the City. Terms moderate. City reference given. Address L. H., Union Theological Seminary.

A YALE GRADUATE AND SUCCESSFUL teacher wishes a few private pupils. Address YALE, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

$150. BEST PIANO. $150.

GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.
GROVESTEEN & HALE,
No. 478 Broadway, New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AND MELODEONS, at my new and extensive piano rooms. Good second-hand pianos cheap. Pianos and Melodeons to let and rent applied on purchase. Best of Pianos at war prices. Pianos tuned. T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

ANY RESPECTABLE FAMILY HAVING a first-class Piano for sale low, may meet with a purchaser by addressing MERCHANT, Box 107 *Times* Office.

MUSIC COPYIST—ADDRESS P. A. X., No. 55 West 28th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.

SPRING STYLE

"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"

WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.

PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN

Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE BOX

For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.

Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.
FACTORY, No. 65 East 25th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

MORGAN STALLION FOR SALE CHEAP—5 years old, 16 hands high, sound and kind. A very handsome horse. Apply at the livery stable corner of Crosby and Bleecker-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the more accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A PRINTING office in this City, consisting of a large amount of job, book and newspaper type and materials; one large cylinder Hoe press, 36x52 inches; one large cylinder Taylor press, 23x33 inches; one Gordon ½ cap, and one Gilman card press, with every convenience for doing an extensive business. Will be sold in whole or part. Address B. URNER, No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.

AGRICULTURAL.

GENTLEMEN
HAVING
COUNTRY
SEATS
AND
GARDENS
WILL FIND THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.'S POUDRETTE the CHEAPEST as well as the BEST fertilizer in market for Lawns, Grass Plots, General Garden Culture, Grapevines, and for early Potatoes; $3 worth will manure an acre of Corn, will increase the crop from one-third to one-half, and will mature the crop two weeks earlier than any other manure. Price, for 7 bbls., and over, $1 60 per bbl., or only $15 per ton, delivered free on board of vessel or railroad. Apply to the only genuine office of THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

SHOW CASES.

SHOW CASES—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, No. 132 Chatham-st. All kind of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP FANCY DRESS SILKS AT
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, NO. 301 GRAND-ST.

Cheap PLAIN DRESS SILKS, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap Plain and Striped SILKS, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap Foulard SILKS, Striped, Plaid and Printed, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap Black SILKS, in all widths, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap Heavy Black Corded SILKS, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
BONNETS and PONSONS, Super Black TAFFETAS, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap MANTILLAS, CLOAKS and SACQUES, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap Cloth CIRCULARS and Walking JACKETS, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap DRESS GOODS and POPLINS, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap Traveling DRESS GOODS, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap Gray DRESS GOODS, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap Gray DRESS GOODS, only 1s. per yard, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap Cotton SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS, at
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Cheap CALICOES and GINGHAMS, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
In fact, everything in the DRY GOODS LINE will be sold VERY CHEAP, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.

WINDOW SHADES,
GOLD,
PAINTED,
WHITE HOLLAND,
BUFF HOLLAND,
GREEN HOLLAND,
BLUE HOLLAND,
ALL STYLES OF FIXTURES,
KELTY'S, 359 BROADWAY.

SPRING MANTILLAS.

CLOTH WALKING SACQUES, FROM $2 50 UP.
SILK WALKING SACQUES, FROM $6 TO $50.
RICH SCARF MANTILLAS, FROM $10 TO $40.
ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF ALL NEW AND FASHIONABLE STYLES, AT LOW PRICES. LADIES ARE INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 381 Broadway, corner White-st.

LACE.
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LACE CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
MUSLIN CURTAINS.
BROCATEL CURTAINS.
SATIN CURTAINS.
DAMASK CURTAINS.
KELTY, No. 359 BROADWAY. CURTAINS.

MAY DAY,
MAY DAY,
MAY DAY,
MAY DAY,
MAY DAY, and this week.
SPECIALTIES!
NOW OPENING,
In addition to our splendid stock of
PLAIN and FANCY HAT RIBBONS,
100 Cartons of all the desirable shades of
BLUE, GREEN, AZULINE, FUCHSIA, &c.
In wide and narrow Ribbons.
100 Cartons splendid quality
FANCY HAT RIBBONS,
Closing at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 3s. and 4s. a yard.
SPECIALTIES!
In addition to our usual stock of EMBROIDERIES, will open
1,000 INFANTS' EMBROIDERED DRESSES,
From $1 to $10.
1,000 INFANTS' NEEDLE-WORKED FROCK BODIES
From 3s. to $3.
R. H. MACY,
6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS' NEW STORE,
AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS' NEW STORE,
AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS' NEW STORE,
AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS', 28TH ST. & 6TH-AV.
Having made arrangements with parties well known for their exquisite taste in getting up FIRST-CLASS MILLINERY, respectfully call the attention of ladies to their NEW STORE, 28th-st. and 6th-av.
Millinery, in all its branches, executed in fine taste.
Ladies, please examine our millinery, at store
No. 463 6th-av., corner of 28th-st.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS.

WILL OPEN
AT RETAIL,
ON
THURSDAY, APRIL 24,
AN
UNSURPASSED ASSORTMENT
OF
FINE CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
ALL
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR THE CITY TRADE.
HAYT & KARR,
NO. 361 BROADWAY.

SPRING MANTILLAS.

ENGLISH WALKING SACQUES, FROM $2 50 UP.
BLACK SILK WALKING SACQUES, FROM $6 TO $50.
RICH SCARF MANTILLAS, FROM $10 TO $40.
ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF ALL NEW AND FASHIONABLE STYLES, AT LOW PRICES. LADIES ARE INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE-ST.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE KNOWLEDGE FOR SALE.—The subscriber long and successfully engaged in the manufacture and preparation of the following "Inks" and "Laundry Bluing," but now incapacitated through ill health, will send by mail to any person desiring it and upon receipt of the prices named, full and complete directions for the manufacture or preparation of Wilcox's greenish blue Writing Fluid, $10; Wilcox's black Writing Ink, $5; Wilcox's brilliant carmine Ink, $5; Wilcox's Laundry Bluing, (suits every body,) $5. Druggists, grocers and others will save largely by putting up their own "Laundry Bluing." Energy, tact and economy will give success with these recipes almost anywhere. An order for the whole (four recipes) will be filled for $20. Address FRANCIS W. WILCOX, New-York City.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DUNNING.

WANTED.—AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY town of the United States to sell J. KOHLER'S new improved method for cutting ladies' dresses, boys' clothing, shirts, &c., secured by copyright. Agents can make from $5 to $10 per day. For particulars, inquire at J. KOHLER'S office, No. 461 Canal-st., or address, inclosing three cent postage stamp, J. KOHLER & CO., No. 461 Canal-st., N. Y.

MEDALS AND COINS.—A LARGE QUANTITY of medals and coins for sale; also one set of Napoleon Medals, one set of Dassier's Medals of the English Kings, and one set of Medals of the Roman Empire. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st., dealer in medals, coins and paintings.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A PARTNER, TO RESIDE in New-York, who can command $10,000 cash capital, will be received in a staple manufacturing business, yielding $300 per week net profit. Address STAPLE, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—BRICK FACTORY, 25x50; three stories and three lots, with engine, boiler and shafting, 10-horse power; on 113th-st., near 3d-av., Harlem. Inquire next door, or at No. 161 Chambers-st., New-York.

IRON FOUNDRY, 100 BY 38 FEET, TO LET at No. 90 Grand-st., Brooklyn; engine, cupola, and everything complete for molding; rent low. Inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, before 11 A. M.

SODS.—WANTED TO PURCHASE TWO LOADS of fine sods, to be delivered in Pike-st., this City. Address, stating price, W., Box No. 100 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $30 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, palliasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c.
J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

POLAR REFRIGERATOR AND WATER COOLER—The best provision preserver made; wholesale and retail; BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

IMPROVED STEEL COFFEE MILLS, AT $10 and upwards. Old mills repaired, at 342 West 18th-st.

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COAL.—PRICE REDUCED. PEACH ORCHARD, Lehigh and Locust Mountain, fresh from the mines, at less than last Summer's prices. Also, superior Liverpool, Orrel and English House Cannel, at lowest market rates.
HENRY REEVE,
Corner of Canal and Centre, and corner of Jane and West sts.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities;
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS AND QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS ON WASHINGTON collected on favorable terms, or bought at highest market rates.

Six per cent. Two-year Treasury and Demand Notes for duties for sale.

M. C. MORGAN,
(Late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.,)
STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Hanover-st., (near Wall,) New-York.
United States Securities of all classes bought and sold.
Reliable investments made for Estates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

THE TURKISH BATH COMPANY.—IN compliance with the wishes of the public, the shares of the Turkish Bath Company have been reduced to $10 each. Those, however, subscribing for five shares, or to the amount of $50, will, besides the regular dividends, enjoy the privilege of a free ticket, available once in every two months, which guarantees twelve per cent. on the investment.

Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY, will now be received at the offices of the following journals: *Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times Tribune, World, Vanity Fair,* and at Messrs. Appleby's, No. 138 Water-st.

The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:

Hon. A. W. Bradford, L.L.D.,	Valentine Mott, M. D.,
Wm. Cullen Bryant, Esq.,	John Ordronaux, M. D., Sanitary Commission,
Theo. W. Dwight, L.L.D., Col. Col. Law School,	J. S. Thayer, Esq.,
Hon. Geo. Folsom,	Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann,
C. Godfrey Gunther Esq.,	John Torrey, M. D.,
Charles King, LL.D., Pres Col. College.	Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D., Sanitary Commission.

C. OSCANYAN, Secretary and General Manager.

N. B.—Mr. OSCANYAN can be seen at the Office of the *Vanity Fair*, No. 116 Nassau-st., or at No. 37 Lafayette-place.

CORPORATION LOAN.—THE "UNION DEfence Fund Bonds" of the Corporation of the City of New-York (one million dollars,) with the interest thereon, becoming due and payable on the first day of May, 1862, will be paid at this office on that day.

Holders of said Bonds and others who may desire to invest in "The Union Defence Fund Redemption Bonds" of the Corporation, authorized by an act of the Legislature, passed April 12, 1862, are invited to signify the same by letter, addressed to the undersigned, stating the amount desired, until the first day of May, proximo.

The Union Defence Fund Redemption Bonds will be issued in sums to suit, and will bear interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable November 1, 1864. They will also be transferable at pleasure, only upon the books of the Corporation, at this office.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 17, 1862.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—Holders of certificates signed by John Ferguson for First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies surrendered, are notified that the undersigned will, on and after TUESDAY next, the 29th inst., at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., be ready to issue the new securities called for in said certificates on the surrender thereof. The first mortgaged debt of the reorganized Company of $5,250,000, is payable half-yearly and divided into six equal monthly series: the interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, &c., &c. To equalize the interest account, cash will be paid for the fractions at the time the bonds are delivered. J. F. D. LANIER.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1862.

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL, INDIANA,
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1862.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE ADVANCE for completing the Wabash and Erie Canal, are hereby notified that an election will be held in the City of New-York on the 19th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock of that day, at the office of JAMES G. KING'S SONS, No. 53 William-st., for Trustees of said Canal, on the part of the subscribers, pursuant to the provisions of an act, entitled "An act supplementary to act to provide for the funded debt of the State of Indiana, and to complete the Wabash and Erie Canal to Evansville," passed Jan. 27, 1847.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the annual election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 20. The polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 8th until 9 A. M. of the 21st.

W. H. EMERSON, Secretary and Treas.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, April 21, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, at the office of said Company, in the Passenger Dépôt Building, in the City of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors.

DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

TO BANKERS.—A RETIRED MERCHANT, OF great financial experience in this country and in Europe, will accept of the Presidency of a Bank, Insurance Company or first-class Railroad, and buy the stock held by any incumbent who may wish to retire, or he will advance say $50,000 in cash on any safe operation where little personal attention will be required. None but real parties, stating particulars, will be noticed. Address Box No. 1,782 Post-office.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
No 59 William-st.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 59 William-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 14. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th until the 14th of May, inclusive. H. MATHER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1862.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds and Bonds of 1867, will be paid on and after May 1, at the Treasurer's office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

INTEREST ON CITY OF CHICAGO MUnicipal, Water and Sewerage Bonds, due in July next in New-York, will be paid at any time after TO-DAY, on presentation of the coupons at my office in Chicago, or will be paid, as heretofore, on July 1 in New-York.

SAMUEL D. WARD, City Comptroller.

CHICAGO, April, 1862.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 5th day of May ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock, and to close at 2 o'clock.

The Transfer books will be closed on and after the 25th inst., and remain closed until the 6th day of May.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank was declared, payable on the first day of May prox.

The Transfer Books will be closed to that date.

By order of the Board. J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BUFFALO, N. Y. & E. R. R. Co.,
BUFFALO, April 28, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST PAYABLE MAY 1, on the Second Mortgage Bonds of the BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on presentation, at the Bank of Commerce.

C. G. MILLER, President.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of New-York are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Elections will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, 13th May ensuing, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 6th of May and opened on 14th May. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 92 Broadway.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, 12th May next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Association will be held at the Banking-house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 12, at 12 o'clock. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

$50,000 IN SUMS TO SUIT, TO LOAN on bond and mortgage, on improved City property, worth double the amount. Address W. ANTHES & LE ROY, No. 39 Pine-st.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE MAY 1 ON THE New-Haven, New-London and Stonington Extension Bonds will be paid on and after that date, at the office of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

$1,500 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage—on property worth $3,500 in Westchester County. Address B. A., Box 107 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY—CLINTON HALL, May 1, 1862.—A stated meeting will be held THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, when CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., will make some remarks upon the present position of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise.

WM. COVENTRY H. WADDELL, Rec. Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF SOUTHern New-York will hold its regular stated session in the Room O. F. Hall, corner Grand-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, May 1, at 7½ o'clock precisely. By order.

JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Sec.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of stationary and portable engines and boilers; also, flax, hemp and oakum rope machinery, millwright work and castings, and general machinery merchants. Dépôt and store, No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Works at Paterson, N. J.

NANNY GOAT FOR SALE—LARGE SIZE without horns, very gentle, and well broke in to harness. Also, the carriage and harness. Apply at 69 3d-av.

AUCTION SALES.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.
The fourth great package auction sale of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
By CHARLES C. WARREN,
will take place at No. 22 Cortlandt-st.,
On FRIDAY, May 2,
And will include
ONE THOUSAND PACKAGES OR MORE,
Embracing invoices of prime, fresh-made, and seasonable goods, contributed by the
PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURERS IN NEW ENGLAND AND NEW-YORK CITY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THESE SALES WILL BE CONTINUED WEEKLY, ON FRIDAY, DURING THE SEASON.
And it is intended that they shall constitute
A NEW AND DISTINGUISHED FEATURE IN THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE OF THE CITY.
CHARLES C. WARREN,
Commission Boot and Shoe Warehouse,
No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
(Being the Entire Contents of a Five-story House, Elegantly Furnished Throughout.)

To be sold THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock precisely, at No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. This sale is positive, rain or shine, and without reserve. Every article in the house will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, consisting of over 600 yards of tapestry and ingrain carpets, 4 elegant pier and mantel mirrors, silk and lace curtains, solid rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, made by Saaty two months ago; etageres, centre and pier tables, Turkish lounges and chairs, magnificent collection of vases, bronzes and rich parlor ornaments, valuable paintings, chamber and dining-room furniture of every description, in rosewood, oak and mahogany, superb mattresses, beds and bedding, French china, silverware, cut glass, cutlery, &c. Catalogues at house.

N. B. Housekeepers will find this sale worthy of special attention.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 1, at 12½ o'clock,
At the Stock Salesroom No. 52 William-st.

80 St. Mark's Ins	$25	40 Chatham Bank	$25
50 Atlantic Bk. of Port'd.	100	25 Adriatic Ins	25
20 Imp. & Trad. Bank	50	50 Atlantic Bk. of N. Y.	100
20 Bank of Republic	100		

$5,000 U. S. Treasury 7 3-10 Notes.
$3,000 N. Y. & Boston Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$2,500 Logan County Manufacturing and Mining Co. Bs.
$1,000 Memphis City 6 ℔ cent. Bonds.

Next Regular Sale MONDAY, May 5, at the salesroom.
A. H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st.

GEO. COOK, Auctioneer.
LARGE STOCK OF CABINET FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, one of the largest stocks of first-class cabinet furniture ever offered in this City, embracing in part as follows, viz.: Parlor suites in great variety, elegant etageres, centre and side tables, canterburies, secretaries, &c., dining and library suites in rosewood, black walnut, and oak; chamber suites in rosewood, walnut, oak and mahogany, and other articles in great variety, as will be seen by catalogue, at sale. N. B.—At 12 o'clock, rosewood piano, second-hand, in perfect order.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, May 2, and SATURDAY, May 3, at 10½ o'clock each, at the salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., a large assortment of furniture, the sale of which will commence in the lower salesrooms, viz.: Velvet, medallion, Brussels, and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites, in plush; ditto brocatel, and reps; carved rosewood bedsteads, mahogany marble-top washstands, carved oak, mahogany, and rosewood dining-tables, carved black walnut bookcase, very rich, mahogany quartetts, carved rosewood marble-top centre-tables, elegant gilt-frame French plate pier mirrors, with marble-top pier-base rosewood secretary, book-case, mahogany suites, covered in hair cloth, carved oak marble-top buffet, elegant gilt chandeliers and brackets, iron bedsteads, dining-room chandeliers, rosewood lounges, black walnut etagere and book-rack, rosewood marble top comodes, gilt cornices, lace and brocatel window-curtains, rosewood suites in various coverings, oak and black walnut dining-room suites, window-shades, china dinner sets, toilet crockery, tea sets, cutlery, kitchen furniture, &c., all of which will be sold without reserve, together with a general assortment of other furniture, which will be more fully enumerated in the catalogue. Also, an elegant flute, made by Badger.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THURSDAY, May 1, at 10½ o'clock, precisely, all the contents of the large 5-story residence No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av. consisting of elegant velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, large pier and mantel mirrors, elegant carved rosewood pianoforte, stool and cover, three solid rosewood parlor suites in satin, centre and side tables, carved rosewood etageres, lace and satin curtains, oil paintings, china vases, bronzes, clocks, extension dining-table, elegant china tea and dinner sets, cut glass ware, silver ware, ivory table cutlery, together with a large and extensive variety of chamber furniture in rosewood, walnut and mahogany, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, elegant dressing bureaus, wash-stands, stair-carpets, oil-cloths, kitchen utensils, &c., &c. Sale positive. Goods to be removed this day. Cartmen in attendance.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, MAY 2, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., precisely, at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn. Regular Weekly Sale.—A very large and general assortment of handsome furniture, from families removing, comprising in part 1 splendid rosewood piano, 7 octave, with pearl keys, by Smith, Atherton & Co.; rosewood parlor furniture in green reps; 6 painted chamber suites, mahogany library cases, walnut library table, hair mattresses, with a great variety of mahogany, walnut and other chamber furniture; 1 mahogany bagatelle table, 3 feet by 9, complete, with balls and cues, in good order; 3 sewing-machines, set of harness, &c.

N. B.—All the carpets and oil cloths, of which we have received a large quantity, of velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply, and ingrain, will be reserved for the annual carpet sale, which will take place on the 9th of May.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer,
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, FRIDAY, May 2, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., an elegant collection of modern oil paintings, being the entire collection of I. O. B. Inman, Esq., who is about leaving for Europe; also several fine examples from the studios of the following eminent artists, viz.: Portrait of Governor Throop, of New-York, by the late Henry Inman; landscapes, &c, by Thos. Doughty, J. F. Cropsey, Wm. Hart, David Johnson, S. Colman, Inness, L. B. Mignot, G. W. Hall, Ruggles, A. T. Tait, P. LaCroix, T. A. Richards, Sainten, Nehlig, G. D. Brewerton, W. Page, Taggart, Cafferty and others. Also, from private collections, several fine European paintings.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SAMUEL OSGOOD WILL sell on FRIDAY, May 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 130 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., all the furniture contained in said house, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, covered in the richest brocatel; rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, rosewood centre tables, elegant pier and mantel mirrors, with cornices and vases to match; Wilton and Brussels carpets, oil-paintings, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, beds, bedding, glass and China ware.

Also, a large collection of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

The whole of the furniture was made to order, and is well worthy of the attention of those about furnishing their houses.

Catalogues morning of sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 1, at 12 o'clock M., in front of their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a sorrel mare, 16 hands high, about eight years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness or under the saddle; can trot in three minutes, and is very stylish. Also, a City-built top-buggy, in perfect order, and but little used, and a set of single silver-plated harness.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, May 2, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., executor's sale of carriages, &c., viz.: a barouche with baggage rack, top wagon; a phaeton, with pole and shafts; one rockaway and one set double harness, side saddle, bitts, grits and other articles. Sale without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, May 1, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 521 Broadway, store fixtures contained in said store, consisting of counters, cutting-tables, round tables, with and without show-cases, gas fixtures, shelving, desk and letter-press, mirrors, &c.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, sofa-beds, chandeliers, carpets, oilcloths, mirrors, feather beds and bedding, hair mattresses, chairs, tables, wardrobes, washstands, kitchenware, &c.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF CLOTHING—VEST patterns, remnants, &c., the contents of a retail clothing store, on FRIDAY MORNING, at TOPPING & CO.'S, No. 8 Murray-st. Sale positive.

THOS. STILLMAN, Assignee of G. Miller.

AT AUCTION.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC auction, at the Public Pound, corner 127th-st. and 3d-av., on THURSDAY, May 1, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., one large bay horse, to pay expenses. WILLIAM B. LITTLE, Pound Master.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.—The steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, at 4 o'clock P. M., until further notice. For further information apply to SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st. D. A. MILLS, Agent.

D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE.—Steamers ISAAC P. SMITH and AMERICA, leave foot of Harrison-st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 9½ A. M., 3½ and 4½ P. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Haverstraw, touching at Christopher-st. each way. For particulars inquire of agent at Harrison-st. Pier.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—THE steamer ARMENIA will run daily (Sundays excepted) to Poughkeepsie, leaving Pier foot of Harrison-st. at 8 o'clock. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 1 o'clock, making the intermediate landings.

N. B.—The ARMENIA will resume her regular trips to Albany, on Monday, May 12.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves Peck-slip, at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Trains go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

FOR KEYPORT—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat KEYPORT leaves Robinson-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 7½ A. M.

MEDICAL.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and perfect application of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is simple, cleanly and effective, for the use of patients themselves, causing neither irritation or pain. Never gets out of order. Can be carried in the pocket, charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to travelers. It prevents all waste of ointment. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the approval of every physician to whom it has been submitted.

Can be had of all druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman, corner of William-st., New-York.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY PATENT OFfice Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay. All physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemond, Rew, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. BARROW may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock, at No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases, for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie and postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

CROUP—SAVE YOUR CHILDREN.—A safe and reliable medicine. Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated compound Croup and Cough Syrup, used with great success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping cough, consumption, etc. Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & Co., No. 42 Fulton-st., N. Y., and by Druggists.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE REstores the vigor of youth in four days; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Powers' French Preventive—an important invention—price reduced to $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES—Cures instanter the very worst cases. Dr. WARD'S popular Unfortunate's Friend, price $1, with book. You may rely on this as the only thorough and effectual remedy. It always cures; warranted never-failing. Save time, money, health. Call immediately. Only office, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps. 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE NEW WORLD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiffs, against ROSALIE ZELLER, and as Executrix of Felix Zeller, deceased, and others, defendants.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above-entitled Court, made in the above-entitled action on the 28th day of March, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment, for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of May, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through E. H. Ludlow, real estate Auctioneer: All those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, on the easterly side of Avenue A—commencing at a point on the easterly side of Avenue A, distant twenty-six feet southerly from the southerly line of Sixteenth-street; thence running southerly along the easterly line of Avenue A fifty-one feet six inches; thence running easterly parallel with Sixteenth-street ninety-five feet six inches; thence running northerly parallel with Avenue A fifty-one feet six inches; thence running westerly parallel with Sixteenth-street ninety-five feet six inches, to the place of beginning, together with the buildings, &c., thereon erected.—Dated April 16, 1862.

JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
S. W. & R. A. GAINES, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
ap16-2aw3w

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD MORRELL, late of Manhassett, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, No. 133 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of September next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 26, 1862.

EMILY L. TERRELL,
(formerly Emily L. Morrell,)
DAVID McDOWELL,
Administrators of said Richard Morrell.
27f-1awtmTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOLOMON WARRINER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of S. L. Parsons, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, November 6, 1861.

HARRIET J. WARRINER, Administratrix.
S. L. PARSONS, Administrator.
n7-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID BROWN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Wm Bruce, at No. 280 Eighth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 16, 1862.

JOHN RUSSELL, } Executors.
WM. BRUCE.
ap17-1aw6mTh*

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.	

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 30.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 7.
AMERICA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

PASSPORT OFFICE.

No. 200 Broadway, near Fulton-st., ground floor. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Letters asking information must be addressed
"PASSPORT OFFICE,
Box No. 3,813, New-York."

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class	$180
Third-class	66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY, May 3.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, May 10.
ETNA	SATURDAY, May 17,

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—THE steamship GREAT EASTERN will sail from New-York for Liverpool on
SATURDAY, May 31.

Price of passage in

First Cabin	$95@$135

According to State-room accommodations, all other privileges being equal.

Third Cabin	$30@$50

With very superior accommodations.

Suites of rooms for families may be engaged by special arrangement.

No berth secured until paid for.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

Plans of the ship may be seen and engagements made for freight or passage, on application at the office, to CHAS A. WHITNEY, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, 29th March.	SATURDAY, 24th May
SATURDAY, 26th April.	SATURDAY, 21st June.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF BENEDICT & CO., No. 63 Wall-st., is dissolved by limitation.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1862.

HENRY M. BENEDICT,
E. CORNELIUS BENEDICT.
EDW'D. P. KOHLY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned will continue the Stock, Exchange, and Collection Business, under the name of BENEDICT & CO., No. 63 Wall-st.

HENRY M. BENEDICT,
E. CORNELIUS BENEDICT.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

EDWARD P. KOHLY will continue the Exchange and Collection Business under his own name, at No. 11 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between the undersigned, under the name of E. R. WEBB & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

E. RUSSELL WEBB,
WILLIAM TITTERTON,
G. D. WELLS,
NEW-YORK, May, 1, 1862. WILLIAM H. HAVENS.

THE BUSINESS will hereafter be continued at the old stand, Nos. 16 and 18 Dutch-st., corner of Fulton, by the subscribers, under the firm of WEBB & TITTERTON, by whom all claims against the late firm will be adjusted.

All persons indebted to the late firms of E. R. Webb and E. R. Webb & Co. are requested to call and settle without delay.

E. RUSSELL WEBB,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862. WILLIAM TITTERTON.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the firm of DATERS & CO. is dissolved by the death of Philip Dater, and that his Executors are alone authorized to close and settle the business, and to sign the firm name in liquidation.

Dated April 28, 1862.

PHILIP DATER,
Per JAS. M. BENEDICT, } Executors
PHILIP DATER, Jr., } Philip Dater.
HENRY DATER,
ALDEN WATTLES,
JOSIAH B. GREENMAN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—PHILIP DATER AND S. T. HEFFNER have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of PHILIP DATER & CO., and, as the successors of DATERS & CO., will continue the wholesale grocery and commission business, at the old stand, No. 181 Front-st.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

MINOT C. MORGAN RETIRES THIS DAY from the firm of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., by limitation of copartnership. The business will be continued under the same name, at No. 52 Wall-st., by the remaining partners, who will sign in liquidation.

J. F. D. LANIER,
M. C. MORGAN,
CHARLES LANIER.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COpartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of CHESEBROUGH & WHEATON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ROBERT A. CHESEBROUGH is alone authorized to liquidate and settle all claims due to or by the said firm, and to sign the name of the said firm in liquidation.

ROBERT A. CHESEBROUGH,
GEORGE H. WHEATON.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1862.

EDWARD UNKART HAVING ADMITTED as partners Mr. CHARLES G. UNKART and Mr. OTTO HEINZE, will continue the business as heretofore, under the firm of

UNKART & CO.,

At the store No. 166 Fulton-st., a few doors north from Broadway.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the fifth day of May, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the four lots of ground situated on the south side of Twelfth-street, near Avenue B, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason-work," "Proposals for Carpenter-work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.—Dated April 21, 1862.

JAMES L. MILLER, } Building
THOMAS KENNEDY, } Committee
NICHOLAS SEGUR, } of the
JOHN MEEHAN, } Seventeenth
H. HERBERT WILLIAMS, } Ward
JOHN C. CHAMBERLAIN, } School Officers.

R. R. WHEELS FOR SALE AT HALF PRICE.—8 pairs new English wrought iron wheels, 38 inches in diameter, fitted on axles; tires on wheels; guage 4 feet 8½ inches; outside bearings. JOHN STUART, No. 196 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
GRAND PRESENTATION CONCERTS.
For one week, commencing
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, May 1, 1862.

The following artists will appear on the opening night; others have been engaged, and will appear during the week:

Mrs. MOZART, Soprano.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Tenor.
Mr. GUSTAVUS GEARY, Tenor.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
Miss MATILDA E. TOEDT, Violinist.

One hundred and twenty-two presents will be distributed to the patrons of these soirées, among them a splendid piano-forte, which can be seen at Firth, Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, a Grover & Baker sewing-machine, elegant gold watch, and many other valuable presents. Tickets, $1. For sale at the music stores, hotels, and at the door.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK—NIBLO'S SALOON.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 2.
MR. GOTTSCHALK'S LAST CONCERT.
GOTTSCHALK, PATTI, TOMBESI.
FERRI, MOLLENHAUER, SANDERSON.
PROGRAMME—PART I.

1. Fantasie Violoncello—Romberg	Mollenhauer
2. Duette—Ballo in Maschera	Patti and Tombesi
3. Trovatore	Gottschalk
4. Romanza—Maria di Rudenca	Ferri
5. Romanza—Martha	Tombesi
6. A Illusions Perdues B Pastorello e Cavallieri	Gottschalk

PART II.

7. Duett—Lucia	Tombesi and Ferri
8. A Andante and Allegro of Sanat. B flat for piano and violoncello—Mendelssohn. Performed by Gottschalk and Mollenhauer.	
9. L'Amour Polka, composed by Muzio. For the first time sung by Patti.	
10. Romanza—Lombardi	Tombesi
11. Fantasia di Bravura—Fils de Regiment	Gottschalk
12. Terzetto—Attila	Patti, Tombesi, Ferri

Musical Director and Conductor, SIGNOR MUZIO.

Tickets $1. Seats can be secured, without extra charge, at Beer & Schirmer's, (successor of Breusing,) No. 701 Broadway; Sibell's, No. 22 Wall-st., and in the evening at the Hall.

Mr. Gottschalk will perform on Saturday in New-Haven.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
GOTTSCHALK'S
only Concert THIS EVENING, (THURSDAY,) May 1, assisted by PATTI, TOMBESI, the new tenor, Ferri, Mollenhauer, Sanderson, Muzio.

WALLACK'S.

THURSDAY—LOVE AND MONEY.
FRIDAY—LADY OF LYONS.
SATURDAY—EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT.
MONDAY—Bourcicault's great play of
LOVE IN A MAZE,
(first time here.)
PRODUCED WITH NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES.
TUESDAY—LADY OF LYONS.
WEDNESDAY—(By desire)—THE LOVE CHASE.
TO-NIGHT, (Thursday,)
The popular Comedy by the author of "Old Heads and Young Hearts," "Love in a Maze," &c., entitled,
LOVE AND MONEY.
Rewritten and adapted expressly for Mr. Wallack's Theatre.

Lord Fipley	Mr. Lester Wallack
(originally acted by him.)	
The Mac Dunum	Mr. Charles Fisher
Claude Plantagenet	Mr. Mark Smith
Sykes	Mr. Norton
Craven Acton	Mr. Reynolds
Withers	Mr. Young
Williams	Mr. Turner
Helen Plantagenet	Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Fox French	Mrs. Vernon
Rose Lawless	Miss Mary Gannon
Lady Augusta	Miss Miller
Baroness	Mrs. Reeves
Matilda	Miss Crocker
Sally Singleheart	Mrs. John Sefton

WINTER GARDEN.
TENTH NIGHT
OF THE WONDERFUL SUCCESS OF
MISS BATEMAN,
THE YOUNG QUEEN OF THE AMERICAN STAGE.

In accordance with general desire, a REPETITION of her IMPERSONATION of JULIET in Shakespeare's tragedy.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 1, 1862,
ROMEO AND JULIET.

JULIET	MISS BATEMAN
Romeo	Edwin Adams
Mercutio	J. W. Wallack, Jr.
Nurse	Mrs. W. R. Blake.

And a fine cast throughout.

Leader of the Orchestra	Mr. E. MOLLENHAUER

Doors open at 7 o'clock; curtain rises at 8 o'clock P. M.
Box-office open from 9 till 4 o'clock.
TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING,
BENEFIT OF MISS BATEMAN.
Two excellent pieces:
THE ITALIAN WIFE.
BIANCA by Miss BATEMAN.
Concluding with
GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD.
Mr. HENRY PLACIDE in his finest character.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
Third week of the Magnificent Operatic Spectacle
THE ENCHANTRESS.

Stella	Miss Caroline Richings

whose beautiful acting and
SUPERB VOCALIZATION
is nightly received with every DEMONSTRATION OF APPLAUSE.
Brilliant Reception of
ANNETTI GALETTI,
the most finished Dansuese of the day.
The play is produced with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
NOVEL AND EXTENSIVE MECHANISM,
A GRAND BALLET,
AN INCREASED ORCHESTRA,
FULL OPERATIC CHORUS,
and a
SPLENDID DRAMATIC COMPANY.
ON SATURDAY NEXT, A MATINEE.

NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS,
PALACE GARDEN, 14th-st. and 6th-av.
OPEN FOR A SHORT SUMMER SEASON.
AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7 o'clock.
ELLA ZOYARA, Little GEMMI, OMAR ZOYARA,
The LEVEES of COMMODORE FOOTE,
and a host of auxiliary talent.
Boxes 25 cts. Reserved seats 50 cts. Children, 25 cts.

FINAL EXHIBITION
OF
"CHURCH'S HEART OF THE ANDES,"
AT GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY,
From 9 to 6 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.
Visitors are requested to bring opera-glasses.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREby given to the creditors of JOHN R. HOLMES, of the Township of South Brunswick, County of Middlesex and State of New-Jersey, that all claims against his estate must be exhibited to the subscribers, his Assignees, under oath or affirmation, before the 11th day of June next, being three months from the date of assignment, or be forever barred from coming in for a dividend of the estate; and said creditors are further notified that a list of the claims against said John R. Holmes will be filed with the Surrogate of Middlesex County, before the ensuing September Term of the Orphans' Court, when exceptions thereto may be filed by any person interested. Dated March 10, 1862.

WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, } Assignees.
JOHN WICOFF,

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 15 CENTRE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1862.

TO THE INN, TAVERN AND HOTEL KEEPERS, AND LIQUOR DEALERS OF THIS CITY.—The Board of Excise will open the Commission on the 29th of May, 1862, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court Room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of granting licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days.

The Blank Petitions and Bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned.

WM. J. HASKETT, President, No. 15 Centre-st.
ROBERT D. HOLMES, Counsel to the Board, 20 Duane-st.

N. B. Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons holding claims against LORENZO DELMONICO, to attend a meeting at Delmonico's, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, 3d inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

J. GUEDIN,
HENRY BABAD, } Assignees.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
ONLY TWO DAYS MORE,
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, May 1 and 2,
Of that splendid juvenile piece,
HOP O' MY THUMB;
HOP O' MY THUMB;
Or,
THE OGRE AND THE DWARF,
In which the smallest man in the world,
COMMODORE NUTT, 2 feet high,
Takes the part of the DWARF, and
THE BELGIAN GIANT, 8 feet high,
The part of the OGRE, making these personages
REAL LIVING CHARACTERS.
It will be played THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING,
followed by the Farce,
THE WIDOW OF PALERMO.
LAST TWO DAYS, also,
Of that magnificent Mechanical Spectacular Scene,
THE BOWER OF BEAUTY,
The most brilliant mechanical spectacle ever presented to an American audience.
LAST WEEK POSITIVELY
of that towering mountain of humanity,
THE BELGIAN GIANT,
THE BELGIAN GIANT,
the largest man known in any part of the world, by the side of whom ordinary men are mere pigmies.
COMMODORE NUTT—THE $30,000 NUTT,
the smallest man in the world, 29 inches high and weighing but 24½ pounds, is to be seen with the Giant at
ALL HOURS, DAY AND EVENING,
as are also
THE QUAKER OR WOODEN GUN
from the Rebel Fortifications at Centreville, Va.,
THE GREAT LIVING WHALE,
THE MADAGASCAR ALBINOS,
THE LIVING BLACK SEA LION,
LIVING MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON,
LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING TURTLE, GRAND AQUARIA,
with its multitude of beautiful LIVING FISH, and over a million other Curiosities.
Admission to all, 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.
See Museum advertisement of GRAND NATIONAL BABY SHOW.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
GRAND NATIONAL BABY SHOW!
$2,000 DISTRIBUTED IN PRIZES!

Encouraged by the immense success of his former experiment, and in compliance with repeated suggestions and solicitations of numerous friends and patrons, the Manager has decided to hold a

GREAT NATIONAL BABY SHOW!

At the Museum on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, June 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th, 1862, and

DISTRIBUTE UPWARD OF $2,000 IN PREMIUMS for the finest BABIES, TWINS, TRIPLETS, QUATERNS, and FAT BABIES.

The number of babies to be exhibited will be limited to one hundred, beside the Twins, Triplets, Quaterns, and Fat Babies.

The premiums will be distributed among the most meritorious, by Lady Judges of the first respectability, according to the following programme:

The finest baby under five years of age	$100
CLASS I.—PREMIUMS UNDER ONE YEAR.	
The finest baby under one year	$[illegible]
Second finest baby under one year	15
Third finest baby under one year	10
Fourth, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, each, $5	50.
CLASS II.—PREMIUMS FROM ONE TO THREE YEARS.	
The finest baby of from one to three years	$[illegible]
Second finest baby of from one to three years	15
Third finest baby of from one to three years	10
Fourth, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, each $5	
CLASS III.—PREMIUMS FROM THREE TO FIVE YEARS.	
The finest baby of from three to five years	$[illegible]
Second finest baby of from three to five years	[illegible]
Third finest baby of from three to five years	10.
Fourth, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, each $5	50.
CLASS IV.—PREMIUMS FOR TWINS.	
The finest twins of any age under five	$50.
Second finest twins of any age under five	15.
Third finest twins of any age under five	10.
Fourth, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, $10 each	100.
CLASS V.—PREMIUMS FOR TRIPLETS.	
The finest triplet (or three at a birth) of any age	$70.
Second finest triplet (or three at a birth) of any age	25.
Third finest triplet (or three at a birth) of any age	20.
Fourth, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, each $15	150.
CLASS VI.—PREMIUMS FOR QUATERNS.	
The finest quatern (or four at a birth) of any age	$250
Second finest quatern (or four at a birth) of any age	150
Fourth, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, $100 each	500.
CLASS VII.—PREMIUMS FOR FATTEST CHILD.	
The fattest child under sixteen years of age	$[illegible]
Second fattest child under sixteen years of age	[illegible]

A portion of the premiums to be given, if preferred, in GOLD or SILVER PLATE, at exact cost.

EVERY BABY exhibited will be entitled to, and receive, a beautifully-engraved DIPLOMA, with elegant Vignette and other devices.

This BABY SHOW, the second exhibition of the kind ever held in New-York, will be thrown OPEN TO CHILDREN (under 5 years of age) FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. Retiring-rooms, Cradles, &c., will be provided for ONE HUNDRED BABIES AND THEIR ATTENDANTS.

TUESDAY, June 3—From 11 A. M. till 3 P. M., Babies of all ages will be exhibited. First premium declared at 2 o'clock P. M.

TUESDAY, June 3—From 7 till 8 P. M. This and each other evening, BABIES, TWINS, TRIPLETS, QUATERNS and FAT BABIES, over 4 years of age.

WEDNESDAY, June 4—From 11 A. M. till 3 P. M., Babies under 1 year of age exhibited.

THURSDAY, June 5—From 11 A. M. till 3 P. M., Babies from 1 to 3 years of age, and Babies from 3 to 5 years, exhibited in two different classes. Premiums declared at 3 P. M.

FRIDAY, June 6—From 11 A. M. till 3 P. M., all the Premium Children exhibited.

SATURDAY, June 7—From 11 A. M. till 3 P. M., all Premium Children exhibited.

THE BABY taking the highest premium ($100) is not eligible to compete for any other premiums.

All the TWINS, TRIPLETS, QUATERNS and FAT CHILDREN, as well as the BABY taking the highest premium, to be seen on the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th of June, from 11 A. M. till 3 P. M.

All BABIES, TWINS, TRIPLETS, QUATERNS, and FAT CHILDREN, taking the highest premiums, are also to remain on exhibition from and including Monday, the 9th of June, till and including Saturday, the 14th, if the Manager of the Museum desires it, provided that besides paying the amount of the highest premium, he also pays an additional sum of money equal to 20 (twenty) per cent. of the [illegible].

Same conditions [illegible] except that, as their [illegible] were decided to have [illegible] will be paid 40 per cent. additional to the [illegible] first premiums, instead of 20 per cent.

Children exhibiting as TWINS, TRIPLETS, QUATERNS, or FAT CHILDREN, cannot compete for prizes in either of the other classes.

PERSONS intending to exhibit their babies will please secure their numbered certificates at an early day, as it will be seen above the number of babies is limited. [illegible]

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE
WILL BE CLOSED UNTIL
NEXT MONDAY NIGHT, MAY 5,
When will be produced,
FIRST TIME EVER ACTED,
NEW FOUR-ACT
DRAME FANTASTIQUE,
ENTITLED
REASON vs. FOLLY;
OR,
LIFE IN PARIS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Thirty-seventh Annual Exhibition [illegible] Academy of Design, consisting of original [illegible] ing artists, is now open for the season [illegible] No. 625 Broadway. Season tickets, [illegible] sion, 25 cts. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, [illegible]

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. dépôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Supt.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry. On and after MONDAY, March 31, all the trains will run to dépôt of Long Island Railroad at Hunter's Point, to connect with these ferries. Time Table for the present as heretofore.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM FLUSHING.
6.45, 9, 10:30 A. M.	6:30, 8, 10 A. M.
1, 4, 6 P. M.	1, 3, 5 P. M.

Trains stop each way at West Flushing, Newtown, Winfield and Penny Bridge.

Stages connect at Flushing for Whitestone; also, to Bayside, Little Neck and Manhasset.

N. B.—Freight is now received at James-slip Ferry until 12 M. for 1 o'clock train, and until 5 P. M. for 6 o'clock train.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER.—On and after Tuesday, [illegible] the steamer AURORA will leave New-York, from [illegible] Robinson-st., at 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, Express train will leave Manchester [illegible] and Long Branch at 7 A. M. Freight train leaves Burgen at 12½ P. M.

On and after May 1, the AURORA will leave from the covered pier foot of Murray-st.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., [illegible] daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., [illegible] for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; [illegible] P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	10:25 P. M., (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passengers dépôt, James-slip and foot of 34th-st., E. R. Summer arrangement—At 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and [illegible] and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; [illegible] P. M. for Hempstead.

LOUIS SWARTZ WILL OPEN A RESTAURANT at No. 200 Broadway, basement, on May 1. All delicacies of the season will be served up in the very best style, and at most reasonable prices. The stock of liquors, wines, cigars, lager-bier, &c., will be of the choicest kinds, unsurpassed by any establishment in the City. The saloon late corner Broome and Broadway will be continued at the Club-house No. 463 Broome-st., between Greene and Mercer sts.

FROM THE YORKTOWN PENINSULA.

Interesting Details of the Siege.

OUR YORKTOWN CORRESPONDENCE.

DIGGING TRENCHES UNDER FIRE—MORE RAIN—CLEARING THE FORESTS—BLAZING ROADS THROUGH THE SWAMP—PERPLEXITIES OF THE PENINSULA.

BEFORE YORKTOWN, Saturday, April 26.

Heavy firing on our right this morning, and heavy rain all around us for the last fourteen hours; such has been the record of the day. The rebels have been endeavoring to embarrass our men at work in the trenches, and the elements seem to have conspired with them; adding new moisture to ground already surcharged by the rain we have had nearly every day this week. I thought the roads as bad as possible before, but the few miles I have attempted to-day, in the rain, convince me that "to the lowest deep there is still a lower depth."

Three miles an hour is good traveling in this country, where the roads reduce all horse flesh to a common level of monotonous slowness. The corduroy roads are so narrow as to compel a horseman to frequent sallies into the woods and by-paths; when, besides sticking fast in the swamp, he is subjected to the constant apprehension of being prostrated by some of the huge trees, falling on every side beneath the axes of our pioneers, whose ringing strokes resound in all directions. Many of those detailed to the work of road-building are amateur axmen, better acquainted with other pursuits than that of felling trees; excepting for such experience as they have had upon the details for gathering fuel. But what is lacking in skill is made good in numbers; so that the work progresses rapidly, and it would surprise you to learn how many miles of road have been built since we anchored here. The road to Warwick is being built on a scale of unusual magnitude; the extraordinary depth of the mud requiring logs of corresponding size; small trunks disappearing at once in the quicksands, making scarcely an impression upon their instability. What with the cuttings for fuel, road building, and the poles for the telegraph wires, now stretching in all directions, our army has already made extensive clearings in these Virginia forests. Our regiments have set themselves down at different points among the trees, and cut away around them, like the mouse in the cheese, until the openings in the woods approach each other in all directions, requiring but little labor to unite them into one huge clearing.

The backwood practice of blazing roads through the woods has been adopted, and the different camps are now thus connected by paths running in a bee line from one to the other, through the swamps and marshes by trees notched on either side of the way. These roads are easier to follow, if anything, than the regular highway, from which by-paths branch off in all directions; occasioning constant perplexity in a country where no landmarks guide the way, but all is a dead uniformity of swamp and forest. After two weeks of traveling I am scarcely better able to find my way from one point to another than I was the first day; thinking myself fortunate if I do not lose myself more than once in the same day. It is impossible to learn anything from others when all are strangers; inquiries along the way leaving you in a more painful state of perplexity than before, with the multiplicity of directions.

Everybody is very obliging, but everybody directs you wrong, until, after circling around the woods for an hour or two, you find yourself at last, precisely where you started. Finger-boards have been put up in some cases, at the cross-roads, but they have an unfortunate habit of falling down, and are at the best too few and far between to be of much service in guiding you along roads that suddenly divide up into half a dozen bye-paths, running off in as many different directions, at acute angles to each other; and the country is so cut up into bayous and inlets, that it is impossible to strike a tangent from one road to another, so that a misdirection has compelled me to travel seven or eight miles to reach a point not more than half a mile, perhaps, from the road I had taken, measuring as the bird flies. It is a horrible territory to fall back upon in case of retreat. We have but one course open to us: to go ahead; and that is precisely what we are preparing to do. It would never do for the warm weather to catch us in this swamp, and we hope now soon to be out of it, and on the road to Richmond and beyond.

Sunday Morning, 7 o'clock.—The storm has cleared away, though the clouds still gather threateningly. The whole country is interested in the weather before Yorktown, which is to help or hinder the progress of the siege.

A REBEL REDOUBT DESTROYED—BRILLIANT BAYONET CHARGE BY MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS.

CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT, NEAR YORKTOWN,
Saturday, April 26, 1862.

The only important event that has occurred here for some time took place this morning on the road leading to Yorktown, when our forces made an assault upon and completely destroyed a redoubt that the enemy had recently built and which had afforded their sharpshooters an excellent shelter and opportunity for picking off our laborers while engaged in their task.

The time of the assault was at daybreak, and the force engaged was three companies of the First Massachusetts Regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. WELLES, and two companies of the Massachusetts Eleventh, commanded of Major TRIPP. Two pieces of field artillery, under command of Lieut. BUTLER, were also upon the ground. One company of the First made the charge from a clump of woods in which they previously lay concealed, while another company of the same regiment was thrown out on the left to prevent the escape of the enemy or the arrival of reinforcements. A third company was held in reserve to act as the emergency of the case might dictate. The two pieces of artillery were placed in battery on the right of the work, and were supported by one company of the Eleventh, while the remaining company deployed as skirmishers to assist in the assault. The assault was led by Company H, First Massachusetts, and after a few scattering shots had been fired, it made a dash upon the work, and carried it at the point of the bayonet. This work was commanded by another work, masked in the woods, but which was kept silent by the skirmishers, thus allowing the working party to destroy the enemy's parapets, and render them entirely useless. During the attack a field-piece, which the rebels brought to bear upon our right, was so effectually held in check by Company I, First Massachusetts, as to do little or no damage.

At about twenty minutes from the commencement of the assault the enemy were obliged to abandon their work and retreat into the woods. Within a few minutes, however, fourteen of their number reappeared with a flag of truce, and surrendered themselves as prisoners.

A thorough reconnoissance was then made by our troops, after which they retired in good order, having lost, in this brief but brilliant action, three killed and fifteen wounded.

The rebel work was a strong one, being surrounded by a ditch seven feet deep and eight feet across. The prisoners admit that two rebel companies occupied the work at the time of the attack. The gallantry of the Massachusetts men on this occasion is beyond praise, and the heroism of Company H, First Regiment, cannot be doubted, when, taking the rebel figures for a standard, it is known they opposed and whipped a force double their own in numbers. The rebel loss is not known, but it is supposed to equal, if not exceed that of our own.

The whole movement was planned by a General, who has been in command of the brigade but three days. I refer to Gen. GROVER.

Annexed is a list of the killed and wounded in this engagement, all but two belonging to Company H, First Massachusetts Regiment.

KILLED.

George A. Noyes,
W. D. Smith,
Walter B. Andrews.

MORTALLY WOUNDED.—Allen A. Kingsbury.

WOUNDED.

William Grantman,
G. L. Stoddard,
G. H. Campbell,
W. H. Montague,
Thomas Chittick,
Horace L. Lamos,
G. H. Stone,
W. H. Lane,
Oliver C. Cooper,
W. T. Wright,
J. S. W. Spooner,
W. P. Hallsrein,
Stephen Wright,
G. S. Norris.

WHIT.

THE DASH OF THE MASSACHUSETTS MEN—THE BRAVERY DISPLAYED—THE REBEL PRISONERS CAPTURED—PROSPECTS OF A GREAT BATTLE, ETC.

CAMP BEFORE YORKTOWN, Va.,
Saturday, April 26, 1862.

The gallant achievement of the Companies detailed from the First and Eleventh Massachusetts Regiments, this morning, to reduce one of the enemy's outer earthworks, has elicited the warmest praise from the General commanders of the army here, and a General Order is to be promulgated, recommending the bravery and courage displayed by the leaders and men who participated in the engagement. It was a daring dash of a mere handful of men right into the face of a numerous enemy.

The work assigned these brave men was the reduction of an advance breastwork of the enemy, of an angular form, and used by them as a protection for their sharpshooters, who have been pirating upon our pickets.

About 2 o'clock this morning, Companies A and G, of the Eleventh, and A, H and I, of the First Massachusetts Regiment, were ordered to the field of operation. Maj. PORTER D. TRIPP, of Boston, commanded the detachment of the Eleventh, and Lieut.-Col. GEO. D. WELLS, of the same place, that of the First—the whole being under the Generalship of Brig.-Gen. GROVER, of the First Brigade, HOOKER'S Division.

Daybreak was already lighting up the scene when the order was given to advance upon the works. Company G, of the Eleventh, was held in reserve at the edge of the woods, lying about four hundred yards in front of the redoubt, provided with picks and spades, to level the place as soon as it should fall into our hands. Company A, of the First, was also held in reserve to support Capt. THOMPSON'S battery of three pieces, which were concealed in the forest, to cover the retreat of our force, should events render it necessary to do so.

At the word *forward*, our little force of three companies sprang into the opening between the woods and the breastwork; and, although opposed by a hot fire from the enemy, mud sometimes knee-deep, and over brushwood, trees and briars, rushed steadily, and in unbroken ranks, upon the foe, loading and firing, and cheering as they pressed onward.

From an opening in the woods beyond, and to the right of the breastwork, the enemy poured in upon this gallant few a continuous volley of musketry, while from their main fortifications round-shot and shell were hissing and bursting above and around them. Owing to their position, Company H, Capt. CARRUTH, of the First Massachusetts, who were advancing rapidly up to the centre of the works, received the most fatal fire of the enemy, who poured into their devoted ranks a deadly shower of Minié balls; but, nothing daunted, they fearlessly pushed onward, while the dead and wounded fell in rapid succession. They were the first to enter the works, and most nobly and dearly had they fought their way, for in their moment of triumph they mourned the loss of fifteen of their number, dead and wounded, on the narrow field.

The firing of Company A, Capt. EDWIN HUMPHREY, of the Eleventh, had great effect upon the enemy, who were seen to fall with every volley. So incumbered were they by the brushwood and fallen trees, through which they were compelled to struggle, that they were forced to throw away their haversacks and canteens, which were constantly being entangled in the network of limbs and brush. They were deployed to the right, while Company I, of the First, were sent to turn the left of the work.

The reserve working party were now ordered up, and Company G, Capt. Wm. C. ALLEN, rushed forward with their picks and spades, to level the place. "Now," said Gen. GROVER, "boys, we will work here as long as possible. If we can stay here five minutes we will; if not, we will stay three." And amidst a constant fire from the enemy they fell to work. In three minutes they had leveled full three-fourths of the work, when the artillery of the enemy in the rear again opened upon them, and rendered a retreat absolutely imperative, which was done in good order.

While at work here, a man was seen waving a white haversack upon a stick. At a command of Maj. TRIPP, all firing on our side ceased, and Capt. ALLEN called upon the stranger to come on. "But there are more who want to come." "Tell them all to come; we can take care of all of you," was the reply, and one after another they filed forth from the bushes, until thirteen presented themselves, and came running toward us, headed by the novel flag of truce. They gave us unmistakable evidences of their satisfaction, and appeared overjoyed at the success of their escape.

Three of the First Massachusetts men were found dead upon the field, and one other, who was shot in the bowels, died soon after being removed to the hospital. One man received a ball in the plate of his cartridge-box, which it penetrated, and there lodged, the point of the ball just touching his left breast, over the heart.

The whole affair was conducted with the utmost secresy, many of the officers in the two regiments not even knowing of the movement, until the men marched back to camp, where they were joyfully received by their comrades, who clustered around them, grasping their hands, and heartily congratulating them on their success; praising and applauding them for their bravery, and mourning with them the loss of those who fell upon the field, three of whom were heads of families. The wounded were, this afternoon, taken to Fortress Monroe.

In my letters I have abstained from all prophecy in regard to the purposes and issues of this war, and have satisfied myself with chronicling events as they occur, but now that there is so much written and published, so at variance, not only with existing circumstances, but future probabilities, it will not be inappropriate to say that all reports tending to an *immediate* general engagement of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army before Yorktown, are incompatible with present purposes and preparations, and it will be at least twenty days before any important movement will be inaugurated by our Generals. But should the enemy, meantime, incline to a *coup de main*, they will not find us so unprepared and lethargic as this paragraph may lead them to suppose. The *hourly expectationists* may rest at ease from all anxiety, for at least three weeks; meanwhile, we prepare for them a dish which will prove ample compensation for their patience.

ARGUS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH.

Reception of the New-Orleans News—Reported Arrest of the Governor of North Carolina—Movements of Jackson, &c.

HARRISONBURGH, Va., Tuesday, April 29.

Gen. BANKS visited Gen. WILLIAMS' Division here last night and returned to Newmarket to-day. While here he received a dispatch from Washington announcing the occupation of New-Orleans by the Union forces. The intelligence caused great joy among our army, and a corresponding depression among the inhabitants here, who have been for days past congratulating themselves and each other that the next news would be our defeat at Yorktown. A national salute in honor of the event will be fired at noon to-morrow.

Through secession channels it is learned that the Governor of North Carolina was arrested and imprisoned in Richmond two weeks ago, on account of his Union sentiments.

It was observed to-day that JACKSON had removed his wagon trains back some six miles since yesterday, indicating an intention to retire still further rearward, or else entertaining a dread of an attack upon him by our forces.

A squadron of cavalry was the only rebel force discovered to-day, on the right side of the Shenandoah. These, with one wagon, entered the village of McGaugheystown, where they remained till about dark. They came by the Port Republic route. We have nothing confirmatory of the report of the occupation of Staunton by Gen. MILROY. The river is still too high to attempt a passage with safety. A dense smoke was seen in that direction to-day, but the cause is unknown.

HARRISONBURGH, Va., Tuesday, April 29.

At noon to-day a National salute was fired from an eminence near the town. The regimental bands assembled in the Court-house-square and played "Hail Columbia." The soldiers gave nine cheers, when the band followed with the "Red, White and Blue," "Dixie," and the "Star Spangled Banner." After a recess the bands consolidated, and marched through the streets playing "Yankee Doodle," much to the disgust of certain prominent inhabitants. The day was pleasant, and the bright new uniforms presented a striking contrast to the sombre hues of the former occupants of the town.

Three thousand rebels under Gen. EDWARD JOHNSON, formerly of the National army, are posted a few miles from Staunton, but in a position easily accessible to escape in case of Gen. MILROY'S approach.

The most reliable news from Gordonsville is to the effect that there are only four brigades there, not numbering 15,000. *Gen. Longstreet, with his command, has gone to Yorktown.* Should Gen. JOHNSON retire, he will probably reinforce Gen. JACKSON on the Blue Ridge.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 22d, says:

"*The destiny of the Confederacy is trembling on the result of Yorktown.* If successful, it will give us six months for carrying out the Conscription act, arming and equipping a large army, launching a fleet of Merrimacs; but if unsuccessful, Virginia is lost."

DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

OUR FALMOUTH CORRESPONDENCE.

HOW THE REBELS GET INFORMATION—A VISIT TO FREDERICKSBURGH—APPEARANCE OF THE TOWN AND CITIZENS—TROPHIES.

FALMOUTH, Va., Saturday, April 26, 1862.

So many restrictions are imposed on a correspondent's pen by his parole of honor, that one scarcely knows what to write. The *Incensor* of the Press, after forbidding us to communicate anything that the public really would care to know, very coolly informs us that he has not indicated all that is objectionable, but that our own discretion must point out the rest. I apprehend that news relative to military movements is suppressed from the loyal people of the North, in order that rebels may enjoy the exclusive intelligence. Here we are, encamped opposite Fredericksburgh, a perfect hot-bed of secession. Every day the inhabitants come over, visit our camps, take mental notes, and return to dispatch couriers to the rebel army. This very day a lawyer of Fredericksburgh, who has notoriously held the position of Adjutant in the rebel army, was within our lines, boasting his disloyalty. He made a perfect tour of inspection, conversed with the men uninterruptedly, and gathered more news in a day to send to Richmond than your correspondent would be allowed to convey to you in a month. I do not wish to evince a complaining spirit, but the absurdity and stupidity of some of these army arrangements offends my sense of the beautiful to such a degree that I cannot forbear an occasional remonstrance.

In company with Lieut.-Col. KILPATRICK, of the Harris Light Cavalry, Provost-Marshal of this Division, I this morning made a second visit to Fredericksburgh. The only smiling faces in the town that greeted us were those of dogs and "contrabands." The former wagged their tails, the latter their wool, and both races seemed eminently happy. As before the stores were all closed—the proprietors said because they had nothing to sell. Groups of children were playing about the corners, but very few adult whites were to be seen. These few were gathered in silent and uncommunicative groups, sullenly smoking. They reminded me very much of the old Dutchman of whom the quaint Knickerbocker makes mention in his veracious history of New-York, who, when the city was threatened with invasion, collected on the Battery, with pipes in mouth, and sent up such clouds of smoke that the enemy's fleet ran ashore in the fog. Our business was to search the town for straggling soldiers. In the performance of this duty we ran upon the trunk of a Captain of the Texas Volunteers. He probably left it behind under the supposition that it would be carefully guarded by our army, and forwarded to him at Richmond. For this belief he had reason in the tender care we have thus far shown for the property of rebels; but Col. KILPATRICK has a peculiar way of disposing of those things. The trunk was broken open, and a new secession uniform taken therefrom, with several other trophies, one of which, a beautifully worked pair of slippers, adorns my feet at the present writing. It is a pity that KILPATRICK is not a Major-General, for it is my firm belief that he would shorten the war by several months. A faint suspicion is fast dawning on my mind that we are conducting this war a little too gingerly; that fewer rose-leaves and more round-shot should be distributed in the door-yards of our enemies. When disloyalty brings no penalty with it, many indulge in it merely to gratify their love of novelty. It is very pleasant for a man to profess his readiness to encounter martyrdom when he knows very well that there is no prospect of his being martyred—he thus obtains the reputation of hero at very cheap rate. Thus the gentleman who was within our lines to-day, having first assured himself that his property was not to be disturbed, and that he would be protected from pillage, then professed his readiness to sacrifice every dollar of it to furthert he cause of the Confederacy. It is a pity that his desire for a pecuniary crucifixion for opinion's sake could not have been gratified. I am tired of seeing these old rascals, their heads hoary with the frosts of rebellious years, stalking around, talking treason, and yet at the same time demanding and obtaining protection for their lares and penates. Why, I have been credibly informed, that after our little affair here the other evening our wounded soldiers lay out for hours on the ground, unsheltered, because, forsooth, we could not offend the fine sensibilities of the inhabitants by carrying wounded soldiers into their houses in opposition to their wishes. At the North the most comfortable quarters in the neighborhood would have been pressed into service as hospitals for our wounded; do these ungloved rebels who fought behind the barricades on that night, and then donned citizens' dress, deserve to have any more consideration extended them than would be shown loyal citizens under similar circumstances? At this very moment Union men are fleeing into our lines from the other side of the river, leaving their property behind them, to avoid being pressed into the Confederate army. Yesterday, of eight brothers named MORRISON, three came in—the other five have been forced South—to ask protection, and suggest that some prominent rebels of Fredericksburgh, whom they volunteered to point out, should be arrested and held as hostages for their brothers' return. A company of men is to be sent over this evening to patrol the town, I believe.

Heretofore, Fredericksburgh has not been occupied. Though the rebels had large quantities of flour, grain and other stores, secreted there, no action was taken to secure them, and night after night they have been carted away. Had we placed a few pieces of cannon upon the heights commanding the town, and sent over a flag of truce to bring back the Mayor and Common Council, then informing these gentlemen that if a single thing was removed an experiment would be made upon the city with shell, I fancy that nothing would have been disturbed. We might also have informed them that for every Union man pressed into the rebel service, we would force ten secession sympathizers into our army and place them in the front ranks in the first engagement; that for every Union man's farm laid waste we would destroy the property of a dozen rebels, I fancy that a different condition of things would have been inaugurated. But this would be establishing a reign of terror, says one. Establishing a reign of terror! Great God! it already exists. When Union men are obliged to flee from their homes, and secrete themselves in the woods for their lives, the reign of terror cannot much further go, and common sense suggests that here it should be ended. One thing is certain, we must either make war or make peace. It is impossible to have both these luxuries at once—to fight and shake hands at the same time. We must either treat these people as enemies or friends. Until they avow themselves loyal, would it not be well to make them feel the pains and penalties of disloyalty? As it is, they declare that they never can be conquered; that they never will be subjugated; that they'll die, and the devil and JEFF. DAVIS only knows what not, before they will yield. The simple fact is, they don't know what they are talking about. They havn't tried dying, and don't know what a dreadfully unpleasant thing it is to do; they havn't yet lost their property, and don't know how inconvenient it is for a man to find himself suddenly without money; they take pleasure in proclaiming themselves traitors, because they have not yet become roused to the fact that treason is punishable by death. They have not yet felt the closing of the iron hand. When the pressure is really felt, and bones begin to crack, it is my firm belief that they'll be ready to be folded in by the old Union instead.

Two church bells have been shipped from Fredericksburgh to Richmond to be cast into cannon. They might have been put to a better use in ringing the knell of a few arch rebels. Confederate scrip is at par in the town, but Treasury notes are scouted as weak inventions of the enemy. Fac-similies of Confederate scrip, printed in Philadelphia, have been passed off to quite an amount by some of our cute soldiers in exchange for other portable property. The natives tell us that no money but of this description has circulated there for months. This, perhaps, accounts for the scarcity and high price of eggs, as the hens probably concluded that it didn't pay to lay for scrip. The last play at the Fredericksburgh theatre seems to have been "The Forty Thieves," as fragments of placards announcing this play are yet clinging to the walls. It would vary the entertainment of our neighbors to turn a certain regiment into their streets—the greater drama of a thousand thieves would speedily be enacted.

You have already learned by telegraph—unless the information was contraband—that some gunboats, a fleet of canal-boats for bridging purposes, and a ferry-boat have arrived here from Alexandria. The ferry-boat of course had to be supplied with coal, and a good joke was played on the Mayor by Capt. ROBINSON, who seized all the coal at the gas-works for the purpose, thus shutting off light from the dwellings and countenances of the natives, at a time, too, when the town was destitute of candles. The Mayor remonstrated, but our peremptory Quartermaster demonstrated very clearly that we ourselves were short of candles and that their condition would be no worse than ours. This is practical. The idea of standing out in the cold ourselves that our enemies may have shelter is being rapidly "played out."

I think it very probable that we shall have a battle in this vicinity very soon after crossing the Rappahannock. Rebel cavalry were seen to-day within two miles of Fredericksburgh, and I have it from a very authentic source, in fact by several confirmatory stories coming from different sources, that the enemy have a force of from 10,000 to 15,000 men within ten miles of the town. Great apprehension is entertained of a dash into Fredericksburgh by the rebel cavalry to-night. The company of which I made mention in a former part of this letter has not been thrown over, for the reason that the bridge is not yet built, and we would have no means of supporting them should the enemy swoop down. At the same time our General is excessively averse to leaving the Union men of the burgh unprotected, the more especially as it is feared the rebels will seize the present opportunity to descend and carry off the few Union men that remain. The morning will show whether these fears are well grounded or not. Good night.

C. H. W.

AMUSEMENTS.

GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERT AT NIBLO'S SALOON.—There can be little doubt that, whatever may be the opinion entertained by the professional musician respecting the merits of H. M. GOTTSCHALK, he is accepted by the public as one of the few artists who are the greatest of modern pianists, while the critic heartily indorses its judgment. This is on the score, not alone of his brilliancy of touch and execution, but, also, of the quaint originality of his invention, and the musical delight with which it would seem to be conceived. We have been more specially induced to remark on this last from hearing the new dance, "Réponds moi," which he produced for the first time, and which was rendered by himself and Mr. H. SANDERSON. This was merely a trifle, the idea of which was derived from some of the Spanish dances with which he has been conversant among the Havanese Creoles. But how splendidly has he embroidered the original theme he had seized upon, and wrought it, with its quaint time, into one of the most deliciously poetical of dances. As you listen to him, the nervous lightness of the Creole girl and her partner flashes before you, and you improvise the romance which the dream of the composer has suggested. This piece was wonderfully rendered by GOTTSCHALK, who was most ably assisted by SANDERSON, and deserved the tumultuous applause which was awarded it. We may also warmly eulogize the *Andante* from BEETHOVEN'S *Sonata Pathetique*—or rather the manner in which it was translated by him. Perhaps, the German admirers of the master might somewhat except to its excessive brilliancy. But we ourselves see no reason for not accepting GOTTSCHALK'S translation, even if it verges upon being a new reading of the master, any more than we might decline recognizing the merit of FECHTER'S *Hamlet*, because it does not resemble the *Hamlet* JOHN KEMBLE formerly gave the theatrical world. The *Minuet a Seville*, which is a charming and quiet bit of musical embroidery, in which his fingers work marvels, was on this occasion exchanged by him for "The Funeral March." We may mention that in reserving the encore for the overture of "William Tell," arranged for two pianos, Mr. GOTTSCHALK, with spontaneous good feeling, responded to it by playing, with Mr. SANDERSON, who had performed the overture with him, "The Bridal Eve Polka," composed by the latter. CARLOTTA PATTI was the vocal star of the evening, although the new tenor, TOMBESI, assisted in the programme with FERRI. The "Pardon de Ploermel," although not heard by us by any means for the first time, was a vocal gem well worth the setting which it had in the remainder of the concert. TOMBESI is, in our opinion, not so good in the *salon* as on the stage. However, as we have, as yet, heard him but twice, it is hardly just to him, while it is certainly unjust to the public, to give a decided opinion in either case. The audience, at all events, seemed to share our opinion. We need not say that the Saloon was crowded by the fashion, while its entrance was overlaid with the criticism and musical taste of the City.

This evening GOTTSCHALK gives a concert in Brooklyn, at which he will be assisted by the same artists; and to-morrow evening his last concert for the present season will take place in New-York, at which we anticipate an even more thronged audience than that which attended the present one.

WINTER GARDEN.—"Romeo and Juliet" will be repeated at the Winter Garden this evening. Miss BATEMAN'S *Juliet* is so good as to merit a little more than merely passing mention. This tragedy is seldom played now-a-days, and really seems to have almost lost its hold upon popular taste; the chief reason for which is that few actresses have genius or culture enough to understand and properly interpret the character of the heroine until they are too far advanced in life to be any longer interesting in it.

Miss BATEMAN, whilst possessing a comprehensive power of realizing the esthetic attributes of SHAKESPEARE'S poetic creation, has also the youth and beauty, which are inseparably connected with one's ideal of what *Juliet* ought to be. She may not give us so vigorously sustained and elaborately artistic a performance of the part as we should expect from a more experienced actress; but, in the very girlish intensity and impulsive waywardness of her playing, lie the principal charm of her *Juliet* as contrasted with that of others we have seen. Some few faults of elocution, and what may be called mechanical attention to detail, she may show; yet these, a year or two of ripening practice will, under judicious advice, be apt to remedy. Miss BATEMAN has the good fortune to be supported by several actors of the best ability. Mr. EDWIN ADAMS makes the most favorable kind of impression in *Romeo*; Mr. J. W. WALLACK Jr.'s *Mercutio* is in every way excellent, and Mrs. BLAKE'S *Nurse* is a positive gem, admirably studied and portrayed to something very like perfection.

HOPE CHAPEL.—Capt. WILLIAMS has now entered into the eighth month of his delightful description of a whaling voyage. By particular request, in order to give all an opportunity of hearing it, he has reduced the price of admission to ten cents.

DODWORTH'S HALL.—This evening, the first of the grand presentation soirées takes place at the above-named hall. All purchasers of tickets will be entitled to a chance in the distribution of the presents; they consist of a piano-forte, sewing-machine, a gold watch, and other valuable articles.

Important Arrest.

THE ALLEGED MURDERER OF FELLNER IN CUSTODY.

The Superintendent of Police received a telegram from St. Louis, at a late hour last night, stating that RADETZSKI, the alleged murderer of FELLNER, was arrested in that city yesterday afternoon. An officer will be immediately dispatched with a requisition from Gov. MORGAN, for the purpose of bringing him to New-York, where the crime is alleged to have been committed.

It will be remembered that FELLNER was a German diamond merchant supposed to be worth about $100,000. He arrived in this City some time in the month of November last, and soon after he very mysteriously disappeared. His body was found a few days after on the New-Jersey shore, in the neighborhood of Shrewsbury. A woman named Mrs. MARKS figured very extensively in the case. She was for a long time detained in the Tombs in the hope that the principal in the tragedy would be caught. One of the first detectives in New-York was sent in pursuit of RADETZSKI, the man who is now caught. Upon the inquest on the body of the murdered man FELLNER, all the evidence pointed to RADETZSKI as the principal and Mrs. MARKS and her sister, AUGUSTINA VEACH, were charged as parties accessory after the fact. The latter committed suicide in the Fourteenth Ward Station-house, the second day after her arrest.

Mrs. MARKS was taken to New-Jersey, where she gave her evidence upon the inquest. She was afterward confined for a long time in jail in New-Jersey, but, no further evidence having been brought against her, she was finally discharged. In the meantime a Detective was in hot pursuit on the track of RADETZSKI. He was traced through the States of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, and finally to St. Louis, Mo. Here the officer was unable to find any further traces of him, and after weeks and weeks of vigilant watching, he was compelled to leave his man, carefully hid away in some of the secluded places of that city. He did not leave, however, until several of the St. Louis officers were posted in the matter and put upon the scent of the accused. From that time until now nothing has been heard of the man who, five months ago, created so great a sensation throughout the country.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—JOHN DIXON, the boy who was run over a few days ago by a car on Water-street, died yesterday at the City Hospital of the injuries received. Coroner NORRIS held an inquest, when a verdict of death from accidental causes was rendered. The parents of deceased reside on Plymouth-street.

NEW RAILROAD.—The Brooklyn and Coney Island Railroad will be opened to the city line to-morrow, and in a few days cars will be run the whole length of the road to Coney Island.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found in the water, yesterday, at the foot of King-street. Coroner NORRIS was notified and took charge of the remains.

CITY COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 67, 70, 71, 74, 76, 45, 60, 77, 85, 58, 95.

Arrival of a French War Vessel.

The French war steamer *Labradore*, commander DE ATTEYNIE, arrived at this port yesterday from Havana, in six days. She has side wheels, mounts four guns, and carries a crew of 200 men; her engine is 250 horse-power. She reports that there was no American war vessel at Havana when she sailed.

The Freshet at Cairo.

CAIRO, Wednesday, April 30.

The water in the Ohio rose an inch last night, and is now from six to ten inches above the old levee. The water is stayed by the vigilance and exertions of the Mayor, who is constantly at work with large gangs of men, raising the low places and throwing up additional embankments. It is confidently expected in this way the danger will be averted, though a very slight wind would inevitably inundate the city. Inside the levee the water is accumulating rapidly, and in many places is several inches deep. The principal streets are navigated by skiffs. Long trains of freight cars stand on the levee, and are occupied as dwellings by the families who have been driven from their homes.

ANOTHER BABY SHOW.—Mr. BARNUM being satisfied with his former experiment in this line, and at the suggestions and solicitations of numerous friends, has determined upon holding another Great National Baby Show. It is to take place on Tuesday, the 9th of June, and is to last one week. The number of babies is limited to 100, besides the twins, triplets, quaterns and fat babies. Two thousand dollars will be distributed in prizes, ladies of the highest respectability to be the judges. Further particulars will be found in our advertising columns.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, April 30.

FLOUR in fair demand. WHEAT steady and unchanged; sales at 81c.@82c. for No. 1, and 74c.@76c. for No. 2. CORN steady at 27½c.@28c. for store. *Receipts*—7,300 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bush. Wheat, 58,000 bush. Corn. *Shipments*—1,900 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bush. Wheat, 86,000 bush. Corn. Exchange and gold unchanged. Freights nominal, 6½c. on Corn and 7c. on Wheat to Buffalo.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, April 30.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT 1c. higher; sales at 83c. @86c. *Receipts*—2,900 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bush. Wheat. *Shipments*—1,400 bbls. Flour, 15,200 bush. Wheat.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Last day but one of Hop O' My Thumb, the Bower of Beauty, and the great Giant, at Barnum's Museum. Splendid performances afternoon and evening. Com. Nutt, Giant, Whale, &c., &c., at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT NATIONAL BABY SHOW.—Be sure to read Barnum's advertisement of this show in our advertising columns.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, No. 554, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW-ORLEANS—With Intensely Interesting Particulars, and a fine Map of the Scene of Conflict.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON AND THE POTOMAC—The Advance into Virginia—The Campaign—Fredericksburgh.

THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN—With an entire page of Narrative.

NEWS FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH—Affairs in Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee—The Advance of the Union Armies—Preparations for a Southern Waterloo near Corinth, and a variety of other exciting intelligence.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST—With graphic descriptive letters and official documents. The War in North Carolina. Fights on Wilmington Island and at Elizabeth City.

NEWS FROM EUROPE—Great debate in the British Parliament relative to Iron-clad Vessels-of-War and Fortifications. Letters from London and Paris. Rebel Privateering.

A LETTER FROM CHINA.

A LETTER FROM NASSAU, N. P.

NEWS FROM UTAH, CALFORNIA, AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

An extremely interesting and valuable number.

Passengers Arrived.

APRIL 30—*In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Palmer and 2 Miss Talbots, Mrs. Cleveland and 2 children, Mr. Dyrenfenth and lady, Mme. Pecknagle, Mrs. Dimes, Mr. Gandon, Mr. Cavet, Mr. King, R. A. Frogeris, Mr. Sladdine, Mr. Martin, S. Phillips, J. A. Horsey, Mme. Ralgue, 4 children and nurse, Capt. Myers and lady, W. P. Shaw, lady and 2 children, E. Lanthiere and lady, Capt. Webber, Mrs. Dalglish, Mrs. John Reid, Joseph Spinner and lady, J. Mackay, Mr. Moye, Mr. Hewes, Rev. M. Duggan, Mrs. Hodge and daughter.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 59 | Sun sets...... 6 55 | Moon sets...... 9 44

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 20 | Gov. Island.10 09 | Hell Gate....11 31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, April 30.

Cleared.

Ships Orpheus, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen, Hennings & Gosling; Sam Dunning, Skolfield, Callao, Nesmith & Sons.

Bark Ben Dorrance, ——, Matanzas, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brigs Nellie, (Br.,) Snellgrove, St. Jago, Cuba, Brett, Son & Co.; Volant, Dodge, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.; A. V. Goodhue, (Br.,) Willian, Falmouth, Jam., Thomas James.

Schooners J. P. Wallace, Staples, Taunton, master; G. J. Miller, (Br.,) Johnson, Harbor Island, J. F. Pearsall; Junius Webb, Eldridge, Newbern, N. C., Baylis & Hamilton; S. J. Lindsay, Chase, St. Thomas, R. B. Eldredge; Triumph, (Br.,) Barker, Cornwallis, D. R. De Wolf; Ann Leonard, (Br.,) Leonard, St. Johns, N. F., H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Dwina, (Br.,) Martin, Aux Cayes, H. Becker & Greaves; Dashaway, (Br.,) Cumminger, Halifax, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Isabella, Faulkin, Boston, Dayton & Co.; E. A. De Hart, Cummings, Jacmel, Richd. Thackeray; Equator, (Br.,) Albury, Harbor Island, Jos. Eneas.

Sloops Opera, Satterly, Providence, H. S. Rackett; John L. Richmond, Saunders, Norwalk, E. H. Kreemer.

Arrived.

French war steamer Labradore, Commander de Atteynie, Havana 6 ds. Is a side-wheel steamer; mounts 4 guns; has 200 men, and is 250 horse-power. There was no American man-of-war in Havana when the Labradore sailed.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool April 16, via Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and 638 passengers to John G. Dale. Arrived off the lightship [illegible] at 11 P. M. April 24, lat. 43 40, lon. 44 37, passed Br. ship Osprey, bound E.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer J. B. Molleson, Eickman, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Josephine Thomson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer E. A. Stevens, Raymond, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Bark Fanny Kirchner, (Oldg.,) Hoegmann, Antwerp 39 ds., with mdse. and 85 passengers to Ruger Bros. April 18, lat. 41 52, lon. 56, saw four large icebergs.

Schr. Zebra, (Br., of Lunenberg, N. S., tern,) Cashon, Oporto 43 ds., with wine and salt to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Has experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

Schr. Webb, Buckingham, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Schr. R. Borden, Arnold, Elizabethport, with coal for Fall River.

Schr. D. & E. Kelley, Kelley, Elizabethport, with coal for Cambridge.

Schr. Silas Wright, Seaman, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Denmark, Brightman, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. J. C. Merritt, Smith, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. J. L. White, Harvey, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. J. M. Brainerd, Boardman, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. J. H. Deputy, Davis, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Connecticut, Madden, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Adventurer, Small, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Diadem, Ludlam, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Harriet, Johnson, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Phenix, ——, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Thames, Seaman, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Susan & Mary, Taylor, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. Lucy Blake, Everett, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Angel, Luce, Elizabethport, for Cohassett.

Schr. M. S. Partridge, Hix, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. E. M. Welles, Fox, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Florence, Peckham, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Editor, Dickey, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Emily, Thompson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Chase, Mills, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Ralph Hewett Bucklin, Rockland 4 ds., lime.

Schr. Expedite, Beebe, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Sloop Neptune, Davis, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Sloop Velocity, Smith, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

SAILED—Spanish steam frigate Isabel la Catolica. From the Lower Bay—Ship Ellen Stewart, for Baltimore.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Arkwright, lately ashore south of the Highlands, was this evening taken on the Great Sectional Dock for examination.

HONG KONG, Feb. 27—Seven Chinese boats arrived yesterday in the harbor from the Prata Shoals, bringing a large quantity of tea. These chests bear the name Malacca, and there is little doubt but it is the Hamburg bark of that name, Capt. Stellgap, which left Foo Chow on the 4th of February for New-York. The China boats report no one on board, and the boats gone; consequently the crew have attempted to reach the mainland.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH
&
BROTHER'S
NEW-YORK
XXX
ALE
IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS
BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST
BARLEY MALT AND HOPS.
BREWERY,
18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,
NEW-YORK.

HOUCHIN'S SUPERIOR
WAX NIGHT LIGHTS,
WITH IMPROVED WICK SUSTAINER.

This superior and desirable article, so NEAT, CHEAP and CONVENIENT a Night Light for the bed-chamber is recommended to the use of families and travelers. It gives a steady light without any UNPLEASANT ODOR, and is perfectly safe. Put up in neat boxes, one dozen each.

HOUCHIN'S SAFETY NIGHT LAMP for burning Wax Night Lights; a new and important improvement over all others. The shade can be adjusted so that the light can be used for reading, or turned to give only a faint light in the room. For sale by first-class grocers and druggists generally.

T. W. HOUCHIN, Proprietor,
No. 9 Bible House, Astor-place,
corner 4th-av., New-York.

UNITED STATES WEIGHERS
And
HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES.

No better evidence of the merits of these scales can be offered to the public than that they have been adopted by the United States Government. The Collector and Surveyor of this port have given orders that no other scales shall be used, and that all scales on hand shall be tested by FRANK E. HOWE. I invite attention to a large stock of scales on hand, including new portable army scale. Second-hand scales of other makers taken in part pay for Howe's; for sale cheap.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Agents, Chicago, Ill.
JAMES G. DUDLEY, Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.
FRANK E. HOWE, No. 194 Broadway, New-York.

YANKEE NOTIONS
FOR JUNE,
OUT TO-DAY.

Among its contents will be found, Secesh Works at Yorktown—Jonathan's Chip Basket—"Mac" the Giant-killer—A Short Journey around the Long Gallery at the Academy of Design—Young Bull and the Monitor—Cracking the Nuts of Treason—A Hunkey Boy—Peeps in the Academy of Design—Moving on the First of May. Price 10 cents. For sale by all newsdealers. Published by T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of fine family sewing; can operate on Grover & Baker's and Wheeler & Wilson's machines; best of City reference given. Call or address No. 244 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., frear building.

PLANTS, PLANTS.—WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, Florist, 29th-st. and Broadway, has now ready for planting out the very finest assortment of Verbenas, Roses, Petunias, &c. Gardens laid out and planted and grapevines, honeysuckles, evergreens, &c., sod and moulds furnished and shade trees planted, bouquets, &c.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE EVENING OF the 29th, in going from 6th-av. through 28th-st., to Broadway, thence to the Fifth-av. Hotel, a package, containing one-half dozen teaspoons and one butter-knife. The above reward will be given to any one leaving the same with HENDRICK & BUSH, No. 429 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing; can give best City references. Call at No. 62½ West Washington-place.

BROADWAY ROOMS AND OFFICES TO LET, CHEAP.—Very desirable for any light business. Apply at No. 398 Broadway, near Duane-st. Also, good rooms at No. 62 White-st., only three doors west of Broadway. Apply on premises.

WANTED—PARTIES HAVING LINEN NETTING, for sale, in large or small quantities, for cash, will please send samples, price, &c., to No. 42 Dey-st., 2d floor, immediately.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times, 28 cents, (silver.) Five, (different powers,) $1. Mailed free. F. O. BOWEN, Box No. 220, P. O., Boston, Mass.